

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2115.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



MR. GLADSTONE DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AS LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—SEE PAGE 543.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 14, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, the wife of Captain F. W. Seaford Grant, 32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry), of a son.

At 2, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, the wife of W. A. Sanger, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Langham, Oakham, Viscountess Castlereagh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at Benmore, Kilninn, Argyshire, by the Rev. J. Henderson Thomson, of Hightae, assisted by the Rev. D. McKerracher, of Kilninn, James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, Captain H.M. Beazal Army, and Assistant-Commissioner in Mhairwarah, India, to Clementina Stirling, youngest daughter of the late James Duncan, Esq., of Mossfield.

On the 21st ult., at Uddewalla, Sweden, Baron Conrad O. S. Posse, Royal Swedish Navy, Stockholm, to Jane Ellen, eldest daughter of Robert Thorburn, merchant there.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Colshill, Amersham, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Griffin, in the 91st year of her age.

On the 2nd inst., at the Vicarage, Shifnal, Shropshire, Mary Augusta, the beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Cunliffe, Vicar of Shifnal.

On the 5th ult., of consumption, at the residence of her brother, San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I., Annie, fourth daughter of the late Isidore Dyett, M.D.

On the 5th inst., at 16, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London, Edward, eldest son of Captain Edward Halley, Glencairn Place, Dollar.

On the 26th ult., killed in an engagement against the Nagas, Assam, India, Brigade-Major C. R. Cook, son of the late General Cook, leaving a wife (second daughter of the Dowager Lady Pollock, of Hatton) and four young children to mourn his loss.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Third Sunday in Advent.
Ember Week.
Death of the Prince Consort, 1861;
of Princess Alice, 1878.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxv.; 2 John. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxvi. or xxviii. 5-19; John xx. 1-19.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Wm. Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Carter, Rector of Clewer.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Mohammedan Year 1297 begins.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Odling on a Recent Application of Organic Chemistry).
Law Amendment Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Torr on the Amendment of the Civil Courts of the City of London, and the Establishment of a Court of Arbitration to Act as a Tribunal of Commerce).
Indigent Blind School, Southwark, elections, noon.
Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Passenger Steamers of the Thames, Mersey, and Clyde).

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero, Rector of Whittingham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Friday).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Ember Day.
Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Lieut. H. H. Russell on a Sand-Storm at Aden, July 16, 1878; papers by Messrs. G. Dines, R. Strachan, G. M. Whipple, and R. H. Scott).
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. annual meeting.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on Science in General).
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Capt. Bedford Pim on the Panama Canal).

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Conference of Head Masters of Schools at Eton (two days).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on Christmas and other Festival Carols).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. E. Thorpe on the Specific Volume and Density of Water of Crystallisation).
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

Ember Day.
Pharmaceutical Society Benevolent Fund, elections, noon.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Surgical Aid Society, anniversary, City Terminus Hotel, 3 p.m.
Musical Union: anniversary dinner.
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Postgate on "dare" to give, and "dere" to put, in Latin; Mr. H. Sweet on English Etymologies, &c.).

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
West London Scientific Association, 7.30 p.m. (visit to the Museum of Practical Geology: lecture by the Curator on the Minerals in the Horse-Shoe Case).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, from 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
Nov 30	29.792	30.0	22.7	78	4	34.6	26.3	NNW.	202	0.000	
1	29.707	30.2	25.6	85	10	34.0	24.4	NNW. NE.	263	0.005	
2	29.906	24.7	20.2	85	2	31.7	18.0	NE. S.	62	0.000	
3	29.773	25.8	22.5	88	3	30.0	17.8	S. E.	239	0.001	
4	29.506	27.9	19.0	72	8	31.9	23.4	ENE. NE.	547	0.075	
5	29.661	28.4	22.0	80	8	32.7	22.5	NE. N. WSW.	212	0.035	
6	30.110	28.4	21.6	78	0	33.3	22.8	NE.	145	0.001	

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.834	29.688	29.709	29.842	29.571	29.713	29.713
Temperature of Air	29.0	24.6	21.0	21.8	31.5	24.1	31.3
Temperature of Evaporation	27.6	27.2	21.2	21.1	27.5	22.7	31.6
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NE.	S.	ESE.	W.	NE.

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Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

LITERARY CONTENTS.

How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. O. Burnand.
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.
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TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 52	2 18	2 43	3 10	3 35	3 58	4 23
4 47	5 10	5 32	5 51	6 20	6 42	7 7

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington, will be OPEN to the Public on FRIDAY, DEC. 20, between the Hours of Ten and Four. At all other times the Gallery is strictly CLOSED on Fridays for cleaning and alterations, but open FREE all the rest of the week. By order, GEORGE SCHAUER, Keeper and Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 4. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

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LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shakespeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock until further notice.

MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO DAY (Saturday), Dec. 15, at Two o'clock; and on the seven following Saturdays:—Dec. 20, 27; and Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artists at Eight. Beria's Troupe of Gladiators; Holm's, the King of the Cannon; and Anna, M-me. Arthur Roberts, Fred Law, &c. Zoo the Marvelous, at 9.30. PERI OP PERI, an original Musical Eccentricity, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses, Alice Holt, Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

ZEO, the Modern Phenomenon and Marvel of the World, in her elegant and daring performance on a thread of wire, the Flying Bar, and Nature's Statuary, concluding with her wonderful flight through a labyrinth.—THE CANTERBURY.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge-road, will OPEN on BOXING DAY, with the most gorgeous Fantomine ever produced, entitled ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP; or, Harlequin All Baba and the Forty Thieves. Two Fantomines in one evening, the Largest English and Continental Circus Company in the World, including the Large Troupe of Performing Elephants at each representation.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Lambeth-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert & Beckett; Music by Victor Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. For the Christmas Holidays, MASTER TOMMY'S AT HOME, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A CHRISTMAS STOCKING, a Fireside Fancy, by Gilbert & Beckett; Music by King Hall.

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CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—PROFESSOR TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Library) on "WATER AND AIR," commencing on Saturday, Dec. 27, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Dec. 30, 1879, and Jan. 1, 3, 6, 8, 1880. Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Children, Half-a-Guinea); for all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The Next Term will begin on Monday, JAN. 20.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—RADLEY COLLEGE.—£50, £50, £30, £20. JAN. 21, 1880. Apply to Rev. the Warden, Radley College, Abingdon.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for insertion in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 27 be sent, where practicable, towards the close of the previous week. None can be received after Six o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst.; as, in consequence of Christmas Day falling on Thursday, the paper must be published that week on Wednesday morning.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

The attempted assassination, a few days ago, of the Czar of Russia and his Suite is already known pretty nearly all the world over. Naturally enough, the news has carried with it into Royal circles something approaching to consternation. The contemplated outrage—as atrocious as one as modern times have registered—was evidently conceived more than three months' back, and the preparations for executing it must have required the co-operation of several persons. Happily, though skilfully planned, what seemed to be a mere accident frustrated the plot. The Emperor's Baggage Train usually precedes that in which he travels by some half hour or so; but, in the present instance, the Personal Train took the lead, leaving the Luggage Train to follow. The explosion took effect upon the second Train, and was of a nature which would most probably have accomplished the object of the conspirators but for this casual alteration of customary arrangement. We need not detail the circumstances which environed the main fact—they are now known to everybody. They have excited public horror everywhere, more especially as the criminals contrived to escape. The Police knew nothing about it, notwithstanding the increased power for the detection and prevention of such offences given to them by the military Governors and martial law,

under which the population had been placed. It seems to have been the work of desperate, but not uneducated, Nihilists, and to have been associated, more or less, with revolutionary designs. Such, at least, is the impression made upon the mind by present appearances. Further investigation may possibly destroy the authenticity of the inference.

The question naturally forces itself upon public notice. What is to be done to remedy the state of things out of which this and previous outrages have been evolved? It is clear that mere suppression, even of the most extended and stringent character, has failed to do, and must fail to do, what has been expected of it. The domestic state of Russia presents a problem insoluble to the highest statesmanship for immediate purposes, and demanding for its entire disappearance a generation or two—possibly more. The very framework of society is essentially unsound. There is disaffection in every class—official, noble, literary, military, and mercantile. The peasantry are said to be untainted by the disease, but the peasantry hitherto, perhaps, owe their freedom from infection to their isolated position rather than to political and moral health. Special opportunities rarely fail to disclose special susceptibilities. No one can predict what may, or may not, happen to the Russian Empire in the future. Scourging does not answer; exile to Siberia is not followed by any marked improvement. Corruption and oppression go hand in hand, and something approximating to anarchy disintegrates all social classes. There is no solid basis of law, no clear and ever-flowing fountain of justice. Force and fraud have now the reins of dominion in their hands, and it is as uncertain in Russia itself as elsewhere whether the Imperial system, as it now exists, can long hold together.

One cannot attribute the present pervading disaffection to the disposition of the Czar Alexander II. Personally, he is a man whose amiability of temper, associated with his prerogative of unlimited authority, cannot but command public reverence. It is not so much against him, as the representative of a certain system of government, but it is against that system of which he is the representative that the hidden currents of revolutionary desire chafe and break. He has done much in his day to adorn his position. Such works as are especially associated with his name are rather of a peaceful and benevolent than of a fierce tyrannical order. Putting him out of the way by assassination would not change the social or constitutional condition of the Empire. He is to be compassionate rather than condemned. He is restricted by traditions, customs, conflicts of feeling, and varieties of desire and purpose, which it is practically impossible for him to break through. He may or may not have the "courage of his convictions," but neither that courage nor the want of it can greatly interfere with the inexorable and indefeatable force of tendencies characterising the state of modern Russia. That force is (if we may so express it) a violent effort of human society to throw off ill humours threatening dissolution. It is a process which probably all great communities, at some stage or other of existence, are destined to pass through. It is a disease. Its operation is not only unpleasant, but dangerous. Indeed, it seems to be an inevitable forerunner of that kind of national development in the affairs of which mankind have reason to rejoice.

History teaches us that no Empire founded upon a reversal of natural law and justice can long endure. The Empire of Russia is like a palace built of snow. Eternal severity and winter darkness may bind its parts together in solid consistence; but when light comes, and, with light, warmth, it crumbles into ruins and soon disappears. Russia has rushed too precipitately, perhaps, into the light and heat of Western ideas. The despotism which has served her for awhile, and which all classes of the population accepted, is not proof against the penetrating rays of truth and justice. All public authority concentrated in the hands of one man, and all religious reverence directed towards him, must needs give way, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, before the diffusion of knowledge. The crisis is not an altogether unfamiliar one, and to meet it the means employed must be those prescribed by reason instead of tradition. A million and a half of men under arms does not constitute safety, nor does the deep drain of material resources which such an army necessarily involves constitute strength. Perhaps, in the present case, the surest way of hastening Imperial convalescence would be to put a decisive stop to aggressive foreign policy, to reduce the military machine to such proportions as internal order only requires, and to give practical assurance to Europe and the world that Russian statesmanship will henceforth occupy itself exclusively in devising and enforcing a policy aiming at the vital interests of the Russian people. Political development and organisation will come in due time, and in their own place. They would, perhaps, be less profitable now than we are apt to imagine. What is especially needed is the creation and growth—fostered, of course, by every consistent means—of moral force. The cup must be cleansed inside before it can be cleansed outwardly. But, undoubtedly, some bold example must be given by the ruling authority of Russia, illustrative of the sacrifices it is resolved to undergo for the sake of rescuing the Empire from the disintegration by which it is at present menaced.

THE COURT.

The Queen has recovered from her late indisposition, and takes her customary out-of-door exercise. Prince Leopold arrived at Windsor Castle the end of last week from Darmstadt, and Princess Louise of Lorne left the castle for London. Princess Beatrice came to London on Saturday last, returning to Windsor the same day. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle from Cumberland Lodge, where they had been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty in the afternoon.

The Queen held a private Investiture of the Order of the Bath on Monday, when the following Knights Commanders of the order were severally introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and were knighted, and invested by her Majesty with the insignia of their respective Divisions in the Second Class of the Order, viz.:—Commissary-General Edward Strickland, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne (had been knighted previously), Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Civil), and Rear-Admiral Francis William Sullivan. Colonel Owen Tudor Burne was then introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the Registrar of the Order of the Star of India carrying the insignia, and received the honour of knighthood, and the Queen invested him with the ribbon and badge, and delivered to him the star of a Knight Commander of the order, after which twenty-four Companions of the Bath were introduced and received from her Majesty their decorations in the Military and Civil Divisions of the Third Class of the order. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present with the Queen during the ceremony. The Duchess of Wellington, Lady Abercromby, and Lady Elphinstone, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Connaught, with the Gentlemen in Waiting and the Master of the Household, were in attendance. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. Luncheon was served in the Waterloo Gallery. Levée dress was worn by the Gentlemen in Waiting. Major-General Henry Wellington Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sydenham Malthus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Edward Victor Gilbert were unable to attend her Majesty's commands. General Sir Charles Ellice, Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and Lady Chelmsford, Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood and the Hon. Lady Wood, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, Major-General E. Newdigate, and Colonel R. T. Glynn (24th Foot), arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the above visitors, Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, Lord Elphinstone, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after skating with Princess Beatrice on Tuesday, left the castle for Forest Lodge, Farnborough. The Queen conferred decorations on the officers and men now present in England who have specially distinguished themselves by acts of bravery in the Afghan and Zulu wars. Her Majesty decorated with the Victoria Cross Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Knox Leet, 13th Light Infantry; Captain and Brevet Major Edward P. Leach, R.E., Lieutenant Reginald Clare Hart, R.E., and Corporal W. Allan, second battalion, 24th Regiment. The Queen then conferred the Distinguished Service Medal on four other soldiers. The ceremony took place in the corridor of the castle, the recipients of the honours being named to her Majesty by the Lord in Waiting and by Lord Chelmsford. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with Lady Chelmsford and Colonel Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Wood, were present at the ceremony; and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. Her Majesty's guests left the castle in the afternoon.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph to be one of the Grooms in Waiting to her Majesty, in the Room of Rear-Admiral Sir John Edmund Commerell.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed their week of entertainment to a large party of guests with a ball at Sandringham House yesterday week. The invitations included the tenantry upon the Royal Norfolk estates, as well as those of Holkham (Earl of Leicester's), Houghton (Marquis of Cholmondeley's), Raynham (Marquis of Townshend's), Melton Constable (Lord Hastings's), Gunton (Lord Suffield's), Castle Rising (the Hon. Greville Howard's), and other principal estates in Norfolk. The band of the Norfolk Artillery Militia was in attendance. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, attended Divine service on Sunday in St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. A. Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, left Sandringham for Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, upon their arrival at St. Pancras Station, drove direct to the Agricultural Hall at Islington and inspected the Smithfield Club Cattle Show. The three Princesses of Wales remained at Sandringham. On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Prince has sent presents of game for the use of the patients in the several metropolitan hospitals.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended the Ashford Cattle Show on Tuesday, and his Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner in the evening. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by their children, arrived at Charing-cross station at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning from Eastwell Park, on a visit to London for a few days. Their Royal Highnesses drove at once to Clarence House.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold paid a visit to the tapestry works at Windsor on Tuesday, and inspected the various panels in hand, and also paid a visit to the stained glass works.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Commanding in Chief the Southern District, and Countess Dornberg returned to Government House, Portsmouth, on Saturday last from a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Camden House, Chiselmhurst, from Madrid, on Wednesday.

Lord Berriedale attained his majority on Sunday, which event has been celebrated by the Earl of Caithness, on his estates in Caithness-shire.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

The series of political electioneering speeches delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, as candidate for Midlothian, at several places in and around Edinburgh, were described last week, and were the subjects of some of our illustrations. Mr. Gladstone's visit to Glasgow, on the Friday (yesterday week) had been arranged for his installation as Lord Rector of the University, to which office he was elected by the matriculated students two years ago. He came from Teymouth Castle, Perthshire, where he had been the guest of Lord Breadalbane during a few days of repose after the great oratorical exertions he made at Edinburgh. The University installation ceremony took place in a vast circular building of glass, called from its founder the Kibble Palace of Arts, which stands in the midst of a public garden at the west end of Glasgow. The platform, fronting the eastern entrance, is raised eight or ten feet above the floor; and there are seats, on one level, for several thousand persons. Upon this occasion the meeting was held at noon, and the hall was densely crowded, the audience being estimated at nearly 6000. The students, to the number of 2000, filled the central area or inner circle: they were divided into two parties—the Liberals, wearing red caps, to the right of the platform; and the Conservatives, in blue caps, to the left. They were all very noisy, shouting different party cries, cheering, hissing or groaning, and singing parody songs of a satirical or defiant purport. The calm array of plaster statues and groups of sculpture, with shrubs and hot-house plants, surrounding this excited crowd of youngsters, had a rather singular effect. In the outer ring spaces were marked off for the members of the General Council, for such of the general public as could procure admission tickets, and for representatives of public bodies. The platform was occupied by members of the *Senatus Academicus* and the University Court in their robes and by prominent citizens. A space in front of the platform was set apart for the distinguished ladies of Mr. Gladstone's party and for the noblemen and gentlemen who were to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws.

When Mr. Gladstone arrived, preceded by the Bedellus, bearing the University mace, and by Principal Caird, the cheering was tremendous. Among the noblemen and members of Parliament who attended were the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. Parker, M.P., Colonel Mure, M.P., and Dr. Cameron, M.P. There were also present the Countess of Rosebery, the Countess of Breadalbane, and Mrs. and Miss Gladstone. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Glasgow, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Moncrieff, Lord Young, Sir Alex. Grant, Professor Balfour (of Edinburgh), Mr. A. C. Ramsay (President-elect of the British Association), Professor Lister, Mr. Cochran Patrick, and Mr. John Morley. The degree of LL.D. was also conferred upon Mr. Gladstone, who then delivered his inaugural address. He was attired in the official robe and scarf, as he appears in our front-page Engraving.

There were, he said, two leading characteristics of the age—the conflict between material and mental interests, and the controversies respecting the Christian belief. The first of these, in the triumph of mere money-making over intellectual development, had sent to the Universities of the country a group of youths who either gave themselves up to luxurious lounging or became amateur gymnasts. It had further created a hybrid class styling themselves "men of business," but who, knowing nothing of business, for the sake of gain lent the influence of their names to commercial speculations as decoys to the unwary. Addressing himself to the law students, he observed that it had been charged against the legal system that the expense of its administration was so great as to practically exclude the less wealthy classes from the benefits which law is intended to offer. To the theological students the right hon. gentleman said in the Church of England there was a latent feeling that the higher aspirations of our nature were secondary, or unreal, in comparison with the visible and experimental world. The assailants of the Christian belief were so numerous, so talented, often of such high character, that, in view of the combination of these antagonistic forces, a "change of front" had become essential among the thoughtful upholders of Christianity. The highest study of all, in a secular sense, was man, in all his various phases; and history, as the record of man's actions, was the philosophy of human nature. In conclusion, he urged them not too narrowly to confine themselves to one subject of study, which had the effect of making a man dogmatically perverse, and to abhor the prevalent spirit of self-sufficient presumption, for "ignorance often may be innocent; pretension is always despicable."

The presentation of prizes to the 9th Middlesex Volunteers took place yesterday week at the Eyre Arms. The South Middlesex, the London Scottish, and the 7th Surrey, held their annual prize distributions last Saturday, at Beaufort House, Walham-green; Westminster Hall, and the Cannon-street Hotel respectively. A silver cup, value £30, given by the ladies of St. James's, Westminster, to the H company of the Queen's (Westminster), was won, on the 4th inst., by Captain Shipway. On the 3rd inst. the Mayoress of Peterborough presented to the successful competitors the prizes won during 1879 by the members of the 6th Northamptonshire. At the close of the distribution, in the name of the corps, Quartermaster-Sergeant Craig presented to Captain Commandant Walker the Earl Spencer Challenge Cup, won by a team of the Peterborough Corps three years in succession at the annual prize competition of the Northamptonshire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers. Colonel Fremantle, commanding Coldstream Guards, will present the prizes to the successful marksmen of the 17th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) at the Freemasons' Tavern this (Saturday) evening.

A little volume on *Calderon*, by E. J. Hasell, is perhaps the most thoroughly satisfactory contribution yet made to Blackwood's Foreign Classics for English Reader. Mr. Hasell, a writer hitherto entirely unknown to us, possesses every qualification for his task, including the paramount one of a thorough sympathy with his author. He is evidently perfectly at home with Calderon, and feels none of that estrangement from the great representative of catholic and chivalric ideas which must have affected one more deeply imbued with the modern spirit. At the same time, he does not, like Schlegel, make his admiration for Calderon the apology of a disguised polemic against the living modern drama, or recommend the transplantation of metrical forms and dramatic rules, excellent in their place, to a theatre and an age for which they are unsuited. To this capital quality of discriminating enthusiasm he adds lucidity of exposition, judgment in selection, and such talent as a translator that his versions compare well with the accompanying specimens from Fitzgerald, Trench, McCarthy, and even Shelley. We should be glad to see him return to Calderon's *autos*, which, as he (or are we right in guessing "she?") justly observes, "require a volume to themselves."

PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.

SEE PAGE 546.



REINDEER HUNTING.



ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.



PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD.



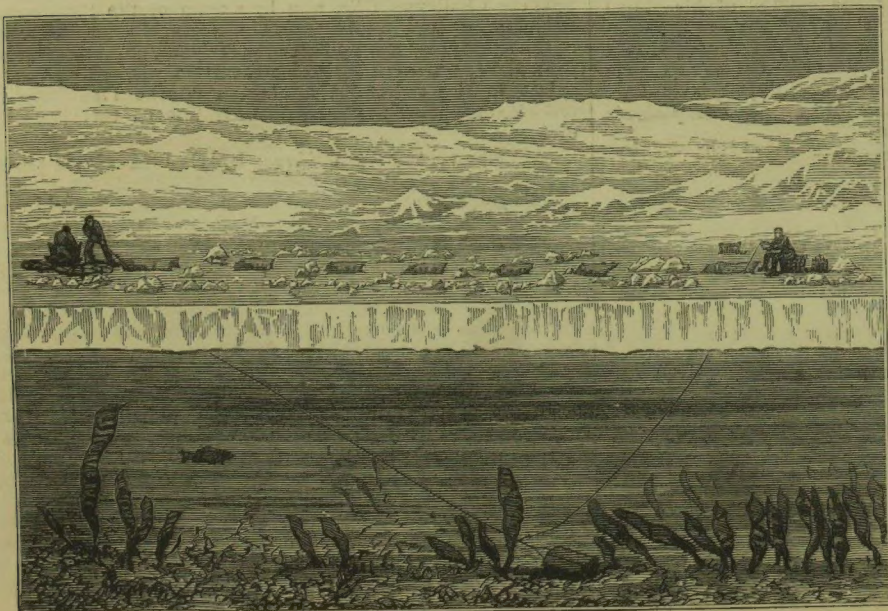
DRAGGING BOAT OVER ICE.



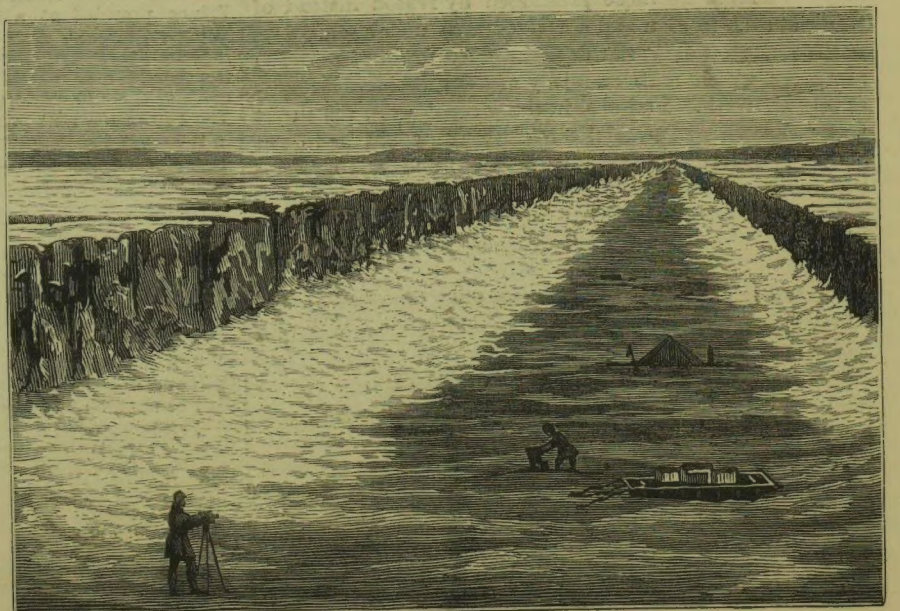
BEDTIME DURING A BOAT VOYAGE.



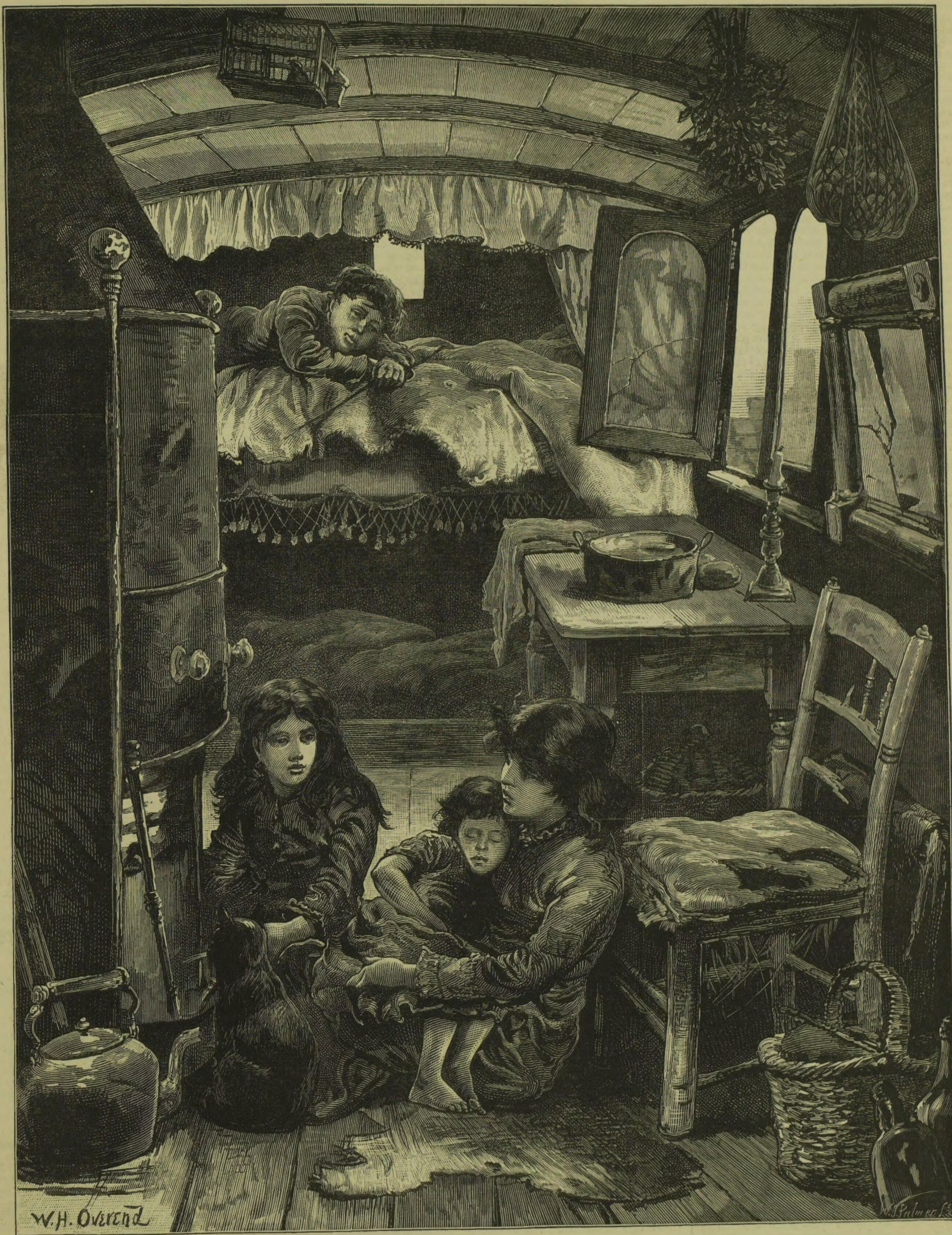
THE VEGA SALUTING CAPE CHELYUSKIN, SIBERIA, THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF THE OLD WORLD.



DREDGING UNDER THE ICE IN WINTER.



CANAL IN THE INLAND ICE, SPITZBERGEN.



SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE: INTERIOR OF VAN NEAR LATIMER-ROAD, NOTTING-HILL.

GIPSY LIFE NEAR LONDON.

Another Sketch of the singular habits and rather deplorable condition of these vagrant people, who hang about, as the parasites of civilisation, close on the suburban outskirts of our wealthy metropolis, is presented by our Artist, following those which have appeared in the last two weeks. Mr. G. Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, having taken in hand the question of providing due supervision and police regulation for the gipsies, with compulsory education for their children, we readily dedicate these local illustrations to the furtherance of his good work. The ugliest place we know in the neighbourhood of London, the most dismal and forlorn, is not Hackney Marshes or those of the Lea, beyond Old Ford, at the East-End; but it is the tract of land, half torn up for brick-field clay, half consisting of fields laid waste in ex-

pectation of the house-builder, which lies just outside of Shepherd's-bush and Notting-hill. There it is that the gipsy encampment may be found, squatting within an hour's walk of the Royal palaces and of the luxurious town mansions of our nobility and opulent classes, to the very west of the fashionable West-End, beyond the gentility of Bayswater and Whiteley's avenue of universal shopping. It is a curious spectacle in that situation, and might suggest a few serious reflections upon social contrasts at the centre and capital of the mighty British nation, which takes upon itself the correction of every savage tribe in South and West Africa and Central Asia. The encampment is usually formed of two or three vans and a rude cabin or a tent, placed on some piece of waste ground, for which the gipsy party have to pay a few shillings a week of rent. This may be situated at the back of a row of respectable houses and in full

view of their bedroom or parlour windows, not much to the satisfaction of the quiet inhabitants. The interior of one of the vans, furnished as a dwelling-room, which is shown in our Artist's Sketch, does not look very miserable; but Mr. Smith informs us that these receptacles of vagabond humanity are often sadly overcrowded. Besides a man and his wife and their own children, the little ones stowed in bunks or cupboards, there will be several adult persons taken in as lodgers. The total number of gipsies now estimated to be living in the metropolitan district is not less than two thousand. Among these are doubtless not a small proportion of idle runaways or "losels" from the more settled classes of our people. It would seem to be the duty of somebody at the Home Office, for the sake of public health and good order, to call upon some local authorities of the county or the parish to look after these eccentricities of gipsy life.

NORDENSKIÖLD'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.

An interesting book, recently published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., by whose permission we borrow some of the Engravings for this number of our Journal, is the volume narrating the "Arctic Voyages of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, from 1858 to 1879." The last and most renowned achievement of this eminent Swedish explorer was accomplished in the summer of this year. It was the successful navigation, in a small steam-vessel called the Vega, of the entire North-east Passage from Europe, round the coast of Siberia, and through Behring's Strait, to the Pacific Ocean. The importance of this great feat of maritime enterprise may not be confined to increasing our geographical knowledge, but may possibly extend to the opening of new routes for commerce. The narrative given in the volume now under our notice, which is compiled by Mr. Alexander Leslie, of Aberdeen, has been brought down to Sept. 2, when the Vega safely arrived in the Japanese harbour of Yokohama, and the gratifying news soon reached us by telegraph, though we had already heard of her passing Behring's Strait in July. She had been frozen in, from the end of September, 1878, on the shore of the Chukchi peninsula, part of North-eastern Asia. About forty pages, at the end of the present book, contain the partial and fragmentary accounts of this last expedition which have as yet come to hand, but they will be read with much interest till the exploring party shall have returned to Europe and delivered a complete report. The larger portion of the narrative here presented relates to preceding Swedish expeditions, in 1858 and 1861 to explore Spitzbergen, in 1868 to try an approach to the North Pole, in 1870 to the coast of Greenland, in 1872, and the next year, again to the northward of Spitzbergen; followed by two visits to the Siberian river Yenisej, in 1875 and 1876. A biographical memoir of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld is prefixed to these accounts of the successive voyages of scientific discovery or survey in which he has been employed during twenty years past. He is now forty-seven years of age, and is a native of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, but preferred the Swedish to the Russian public service and citizenship. Having received a scientific education and gained some reputation as a mineralogist, he was appointed to join the private expeditions of Otto Torell, in 1858 and 1861, at the suggestion of Professor Sven Lovén, to examine the geology of Spitzbergen. The Government expedition of 1864 was placed under the personal direction of Nordenskiöld, with the assistance of a competent sailing-master. The voyage of the iron steamer Sofia, in 1868, was of greater importance, as it reached the highest north latitude—81 deg. 42 min.—that has yet been attained in the seas immediately north of Europe. The naval officer in command of that ship was Captain Baron von Otter, now the Swedish Minister of Marine. A liberal and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Oscar Dickson, contributed largely to the funds required for this and several later expeditions. It was proved by that of 1868 that there was no possibility of sailing due north from Spitzbergen to the Pole; so the object sought in 1872 was to proceed in that direction, over the packed ice, in sledges, carrying also boats in order to cross the intervening fissures and pieces of water. The question of using Esquimaux dogs or Lapp reindeer to draw the sledges was determined by an experimental trip in Greenland, which yielded some valuable incidental results of surveying the interior of that ice-bound country. Reindeer were chosen for the Spitzbergen attempt of 1872, and this particular enterprise, though unsuccessful, forms one of the most interesting parts of the history to be here perused. Most of the Illustrations we have selected for our paper belong to the incidents of 1868 and 1872 ventures on the northern coasts of Spitzbergen. Wild reindeer were found and hunted on the shores of Lomme Bay, an inlet of the Hinloopen Strait, which divides West Spitzbergen from the North-east Island. They differ in some features from the Lapland and Norway reindeer, and it is supposed that they came from the Samoyede peninsula, crossing the sea by drifting ice and intervening islands. Some of these animals have their ears cropped, which has been thought to be an artificial mark done in previous captivity on the mainland; but reasons are here given for not admitting this supposition. Boat parties, which were often compelled to lift their heavy-laden boats out of the perilous water and drag them long distances over the ice, had much occupation in the frost-bound channels and firths of the Spitzbergen Archipelago. The Illustration of "Bed-time during a Boat voyage" shows how the men were "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" by their narrow sleeping accommodation on board one of the boats that appertained to the Sofia in 1868. The expedition of 1872 comprised in its service three ships furnished by the Swedish Government—namely, the Baltic mail-steamer Polhem, built of iron, the brig Gladan, and the hired steamer Onkel Adam from Gothenburg acting as tender. Two or three scientific men—A. Wijkander, physicist, F. R. Kjellman, botanist, and Dr. Envall, medical officer—accompanied Professor Nordenskiöld upon this occasion. The Onkel Adam carried forty trained reindeer, with four Lapp drivers, to draw the sledges. On Sept. 3 the three vessels were at the mouth of Wijde Bay, a deep inlet of the northern coast of West Spitzbergen. Finding it impossible to sail northward or eastward, they settled in winter quarters at Mussel Bay, where the ships remained until Midsummer, 1873. A convenient wooden house, 50 feet long and 38 feet broad, was erected for the dwelling of the men, who numbered in all sixty-seven, under the naval command of Lieutenant Palander. For the purpose of meteorological, astronomical, and magnetic observatories, separate sheds were put up, one of which appears in the Illustration. It was very slight shelter from the cold for Professor Wijkander; but warmer houses were afterwards built of snow. It had been intended that two of the vessels should be sent home in September, only the sudden closing of the ice shut them up. The reindeer unfortunately escaped their keepers, during a violent snowstorm, and could never be recaptured, except one poor beast, which got some accidental injury. The supply of provisions was hardly enough for the party, even with rations reduced to two-thirds; and they were unable to grant hospitality to fifty-eight distressed walrus-hunters, led by the veteran Mattilas, whose vessels had been caught in Hinloopen Strait. Lieutenant Palander, however, went to visit those ships, which were Norwegian, and gave them as much relief as he could spare. They were, however, released by a change of wind in the middle of November, but the Swedish ships could not get away. A large stock of moss, which had been brought as food for the reindeer, was now utilised by the men for their own sustenance; it was picked clean, boiled, dried, ground, and mixed with rye-flour, making a tolerable dough for bread, though with a bitter taste. The cold was not generally extreme, seldom reaching twenty degrees below freezing point, and the maximum fall, on Feb. 20, was to thirty-eight degrees. Violent storms, which sometimes came on, were accompanied with warmer weather. In November, they enjoyed a mild temperature and brilliant moonlight; but this was followed by continual and total darkness till the sun returned on March 13. The south-east wind, on Jan. 8, drove the ice out of Mussel Bay, and again on the 29th. There was not, however, any safe opportunity of putting to sea. Whether in open

water, or beneath the ice, dredging was constantly practised in the manner that is seen in the Engraving, to collect specimens of marine plants and animals. The sledge-party, with Nordenskiöld himself, started on April 24, crossing the Hinloopen Strait and proceeding north-east over the ice between the coast of the other large island, there broken with gulfs and inlets, and the clusters of small islets lying outside. Having reached latitude 80 deg. 40 min., they turned to the south-east and struck the coast of that large island, across which they marched to Hinloopen Strait, and so came back over this to Mussel Bay. The Austrian expedition of the Tegetthoff, under the command of Lieutenant Julius Payen, was about to perform, next year, a much greater geographical exploration, by the discovery of Franz Joseph Land, twenty degrees farther to the north-east. Spitzbergen, however, especially its remoter portion, has been made better known to us through the repeated voyages and laborious overland journeys of Professor Nordenskiöld. His remarks upon the condition of the inland ice-fields, with their singular clefts and canals, sometimes partly filled with snow, one of which is the subject of an Illustration, merit some regard. The experiences of the distressed Norwegian walrus-hunters, after leaving Hinloopen Strait, were still rather deplorable. They were obliged, after all, to leave their four vessels at Grey Hook, on the opposite side of Wijde Bay; and old Mattilas, who had braved the Arctic seas of forty-two years, chose to stay there during the winter with one companion, while the rest of them were taken home by another ship. The stout old man and his attendant died of scurvy in that forlorn situation, and so did fifteen others at a different place on the Spitzbergen shores. The Polhem, with Nordenskiöld and most of his party, returned safely to Europe in the following summer. They fell in with the English yacht Diana, belonging to Mr. Leigh Smith, who visited their winter quarters at Mussel Bay. We must reserve for a second notice the account of Nordenskiöld's voyages, in 1875 and 1876, along the coast of Siberia, and that of 1878, passing round Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly promontory of Asia, on Aug. 19, when the two ships Vega and Lena fired a salute in honour of this achievement of maritime enterprise. The Siberian seas and rivers present many features of geographical importance and novelty of aspect, which will be found worthy of study in the later chapters of this book. It is furnished with several useful maps or charts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Brisson, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, the 4th inst., proceeded to interpellate the Government on its internal policy. M. Waddington thanked the speaker for having furnished the Ministry with an opportunity for making a complete explanation. The debate resulted in the numbers, on a vote of confidence being taken, showing for the Government 243, against 107—a majority of 136; but the Right and a portion of the Left abstained from voting. Yesterday week the Senate, by 161 to 58, passed the Colportage Bill, which abolishes the censorship. In the Chamber on Saturday a bill was brought forward for the total abolition of shooting licenses, and the substitution of a tax on guns used for sporting purposes. Notwithstanding opposition from the Ministry, the House decided to take the measure into consideration. In the Senate on Monday M. Jules Simon presented the report of the Committee on the University Bill, but it will not be discussed till January. Considerable progress was made with the Budget, the reduction made by the Chamber in the episcopal stipends being disagreed to, with the approval of the Government.

An election took place on Sunday of a deputy for Cambrai. M. Cirier, a moderate Republican, defeated M. Jules Amigues, a Bonapartist, by 9978 to 8347.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Paris was last week seriously interrupted by the snow. There was another heavy fall of snow in Paris on Monday, the street traffic being almost entirely suspended. The Paris Municipality has voted 500,000fr. to the poor in consideration of the severe weather, as also 200,000fr. for the redemption of pledged bedclothes.

In consequence of the bad weather the fête at the Hippodrome, Paris, for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Murcia has been put off until Thursday, the 18th inst., and the issue of the journal which was to have been specially published in connection with the fête has also been postponed to the same day.

Prevost, the Paris policeman who murdered a jeweller named Lenoble, and robbed him of his stock in trade, and who also admitted the murder of a woman named Adèle Blondin, from whom he had stolen some valuable securities, was tried at the Paris Assizes on Monday. Owing to the full confessions made by the prisoner the inquiry was completed in one sitting. He was found guilty without extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to death.

The *Annuaire de Statistique* informs us that out of the 37,000,000 inhabitants in France, there are 2613 men between ninety-five and one hundred years of age, and 194 over one hundred years of age.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Switzerland is to be prolonged until June, 1880.

SPAIN.

A ball in honour of the King and Queen, at which their Majesties were to be present, was given yesterday week at the French Embassy at Madrid. Queen Isabella during her stay in Madrid received visits from a large number of persons. The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the new Queen, has taken her departure for Vienna. The Empress Eugénie has paid a visit to King Alfonso. The Princess of the Asturias, the Archduke Renier, and the Austrian Archduchesses have left Madrid for Toledo. Lord Napier of Magdala, the British Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion of the Royal marriage, has been invested with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Charles III. The special Envoys of other foreign Powers have also received decorations. The Ambassadors Extraordinary who attended the Royal marriage have left Madrid.

A Ministerial difficulty having arisen, the King intrusted Señor de Posada Herrera with the task of forming a new Cabinet; but, he not succeeding in so doing, the King summoned Señor Canovas del Castillo, who counselled his Majesty to intrust the formation of a Ministry to Señor Ayala. But that gentleman having declined to form a Ministry on account of the state of his health, Señor Canovas del Castillo was again summoned to the palace on Tuesday morning, and accepted the task of constituting the new Cabinet. It has been constituted as follows:—Señor Canovas del Castillo, Premier; Count Toreno, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Señor Echeverría, Minister of War; Admiral Polo, Minister of Marine; Señor Bugallal, Minister of Justice; Señor Romero y Robledo, Minister of the Interior; Señor Lasala, Minister of Public Works; Señor Elduayen, Minister for the Colonies; Marquis de Orovio, Minister of Finance.

Nearly three thousand men have been sent to reinforce the army in Cuba. An official despatch from the Governor-General of Cuba announces that an important insurgent leader has

surrendered to the Spanish authorities, together with seventy of his followers. The despatch adds that the insurrection may now be considered as almost crushed.

The waters of the Guadiana have risen considerably, and fresh inundations are apprehended.

ITALY.

The modifications in the Budget for 1880, presented yesterday week by Signor Magliani in the Chamber of Deputies, show an increase of 13,000,000 lire over the original estimates, 8,000,000 lire of which are due to retrenchments and 5,000,000 lire to the surplus of revenue. In the Chamber on Monday Signor Maurigi put a question to the Government about the recognition of Roumania by Italy. Signor Cairoli stated the reasons which had induced the Government to take this step, and said that on the Roumanian question they had been throughout in accord with the Cabinets of Germany, France, and England.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Crispi as its President.

Leo XIII. has given 5000fr. to be distributed among the seminaries of Mantua, San Miniato, Montefiascone, Ceneda, and Osimo, as having more specially need of assistance, and has sent a donation of 2000fr. to the Institute of the Conventini, founded by Pius IX.

The first jubilee of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception was solemnised in Rome last Monday in the Titular Churches of the Virgin and in certain others, such as the Gesù, the Santi Apostoli, and St. Peter's.

Signs of activity were on Sunday shown by Vesuvius.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected Dr. Welte, of the Canton Aargau, as President, and M. Anderwelt, of the Canton Thurgau, as Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation for 1880.

The State Council has sanctioned the issue of a loan of 35,000,000fr. for the conversion of the Swiss floating debt.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has rejected two motions brought forward by the Clerical party proposing that the introduction of the new law on primary education should be postponed until after the revision of the electoral law, or until a decision has been arrived at respecting the financial proposals before the House.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of Louisa upon the Czarevna, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

In a debate on the Budget in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet last Saturday, Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre or Catholic party, said that he and his friends had formerly been confronted by a Ministry decidedly hostile to their views, but were now in presence of a Cabinet which desired to deal with them in a friendly manner. Ministers must be allowed time to develop and explain their views. He was sorry that this should proceed so slowly, but he trusted the Government would take the Centre's complaints into consideration. In conclusion he said:—"We shall as heretofore, when occasion arises, bring our complaints forward, and we hope at no distant date to obtain our rights. We abandon none of our principles."

On Tuesday the second reading of the bill for the purchase of the railways by the State was discussed, and it was stated by the Minister of Commerce that the Government were ready to lay bills before the Chamber during the present or ensuing Session for providing the guarantee stipulated by the Committee. The first clause, enacting the purchase of the specified lines, was passed by 226 votes to 155.

A Berlin telegram in the *Daily News* says that the famine in Upper Silesia is very serious, and that there are more than 150,000 sufferers, most of whom are Poles.

Severe weather is reported from all parts of Germany. In Alsace and Lorraine the military have been called out in large numbers to clear the railway lines of snow.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday week voted, by a two-thirds majority, the clause of the Army Bill fixing the number of men at 800,000 for ten years. The second clause of the bill, respecting the number of recruits, which the Government wanted fixed for ten years and the Constitutional party for three years, failed to pass in consequence of the two-thirds majority not having been obtained.

On Monday the Committee of the Upper House of the Reichsrath unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of restoring paragraph 2 of the Army Bill, fixing the war strength of the army for a period of ten years, which had been struck out by the Lower House.

In consequence of serious disturbances which have occurred amongst the students at the Technical High School in Vienna, the Minister of Public Instruction has issued a notification threatening to take severe measures against the implicated parties, since the gentler means to which the professors have resorted have proved ineffectual.

Owing to the fall of great masses of snow from the hills, the rivers in many districts of Hungary have overflowed.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander returned to St. Petersburg on Thursday, the 4th inst., and was received with great enthusiasm by large crowds which had assembled all along the route from the railway station to the Winter Palace, whither his Majesty drove in an open sledge, followed by a suite of mounted officers. A guard of infantry, two deep, lined the streets through which the Czar passed. On his way he went into the Kazan Cathedral, and remained for a few minutes in prayer, and immediately on his arrival at the palace a thanksgiving service was held in the chapel. At night, the Emperor visited the theatre, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The National Anthem was sung, and the ballet had to be interrupted. Many congratulations upon his escape have been sent to the Emperor. The first received by the Emperor at Moscow from abroad came from the German Emperor, and the second were from Queen Victoria. Several arrests have been made in Moscow. On Tuesday week an excited crowd assembled round the house whence the mine was fired at the train which was supposed to contain the Emperor. The crowd broke the windows of the house, entered it, and began to destroy everything, until they were stopped by the police. Some further discoveries have been made by the police relative to the escape of the Czar. Three mines filled with powder and nitro-glycerine have been found near the Odessa station. It appears that the mine which was exploded near Moscow was made on the wrong side of the railway; it demolished the down line, on which there was nothing running, but left uninjured the up line, on which the train was travelling, though some of the carriages were thrown off by the concussion. On Tuesday the Emperor held the annual review of the troops at St. Petersburg to commemorate the institution of the Order of St. George. His Majesty was received by the men with enthusiastic cheers. A dinner was given in the Winter Palace, at which the Emperor proposed the health of the Emperor William, the oldest Knight of St. George, who, he said, had borne the cross of the order for sixty-five years. The toast

was received with much cheering. His Majesty afterwards complimented the young soldiers of the army on the courage they had displayed in the last war; and, in conclusion, expressed the hope that Russia would be able to develop her resources in the paths of peace, and have a happy and a glorious future.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at St. Petersburg on Thursday afternoon. The Embassies there have received a notification of the resumption by Prince Gortschakoff of his duties at the Foreign Office. The Emperor has thanked M. de Giers for the able and indefatigable manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Foreign Office during the Chancellor's absence.

SERVIA.

Unanimous assent to the establishment of freedom of the press has been given by the Government, and a bill enunciating that principle will shortly be presented to the Skuptchina.

ROUMANIA.

The bill for the purchase of the railways by the State has been read a first time in the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is being drawn up by a committee.

BULGARIA.

Prince Alexander issued a decree last Saturday dissolving the National Assembly, in consequence of the Liberal leaders not being able to form a new Ministry. On Monday he published a decree confirming the appointment of the following Ministry:—Bishop Clement, of Tirmova, Premier and Minister of Public Instruction; M. Matchawitz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and temporarily of Finance; M. Greoff, Minister of Justice, and temporarily of the Interior; General Parenzoff, Minister of War.

EGYPT.

A *Standard* telegram from Cairo states that, according to information received from Massowah, King John is marching forward with the main Abyssinian army and forty guns. He is determined to occupy the districts of Senaar and Galabat and the Blue Nile territory. He declares that European intervention will not prevent his enforcing his just claims, including an indemnity for past Egyptian aggression.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria says that the second Cleopatra's Needle, erected twenty-two years n.c. opposite the Temple of Augustus Caesar in Alexandria, was successfully lowered last Saturday, and preparations are being made for its shipment to America.

AMERICA.

In the Senate Mr. Beck has introduced a bill for the repeal of the laws restricting the purchase of foreign-built ships, and Mr. Voorhees a bill protesting against the reduction of the legal tender circulation, and favouring the unlimited coinage of silver. The bill introduced in the House of Representatives for refunding the debt by the issue of Four per Cent Bonds has been presented to the Senate. The bill was prepared in the Treasury Department.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday Mr. Frost, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution sympathising with the Irish in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of their country, and wishing them success in their endeavours to obtain for themselves and their posterity just laws and self-government. Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, introduced a similar resolution, requesting President Hayes to communicate with the English Government, in the hope that some arrangements might be effected enabling the Irish peasants to own the soil they cultivated.

The appointment of Mr. Macrary, former Secretary for War, as Judge of Iowa has been confirmed.

The elections of State officers by the Legislature of Virginia have resulted in a majority of 26 for the party favouring the readjustment of the State Debt. The vote was taken by a joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.

The result of the Louisiana State elections shows that the Democratic party have obtained a majority of 20,000 votes. A new constitution was adopted by a large majority.

A mass meeting of Irish sympathisers, including among its promoters some of the most influential citizens, was held at St. Louis on Monday evening. The speakers referred chiefly to the hardships arising from the Irish land laws and the action of the landlords.

CANADA.

The *Citizen*, of Ottawa, contradicts the statement that Sir Alexander Galt, in his capacity as Canadian Minister at London, would be a member of the Dominion Cabinet.

The Dominion Government has arranged for the distribution of food among the Indians in the North-West.

THE BRAZILS.

The Senate has rejected the Electoral Bill. Both Houses of the Legislature have been prorogued until April 15 next.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne, Dec. 5, that the Legislative Assembly has voted the third reading of the Government bill for the reform of the Constitution by 48 against 43, or one less than the absolute majority required by the Constitution of Victoria. The Government, however, declared that, in consequence of there being a vacancy in the Assembly, the requisite statutory majority had been obtained. The fate of the bill is still undecided.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Cabul telegraphs that an imposing parade of all the troops at Cabul was held on Monday on the plain near the cantonment. Five thousand men were assembled under arms. Their appearance was excellent, and made an evident impression on the numerous Afghan spectators, including all the sirdars of note now at Cabul. A *Standard* telegram says that news has been received that the rebels are again collecting in force, and a despatch in the *Daily News* says that "tribal gatherings on the Ghuznee road and in the Logar Valley have stopped the supplies." Two brigades will march immediately towards Maidan, under the command of Generals Baker and Macpherson respectively. Three of the Afghan Ministers were deported on Monday.

The *Times* correspondent at Candahar, telegraphing on Monday, says that a rumour is current in the city that Ayoub Khan, with twelve regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, has marched from Herat with a view to drawing us out of Candahar. It is thought probable that he is acting under compulsion, or is partly, perhaps, buoyed up by vain hopes of Persian assistance. Mr. Afzal makes no sign, but the people of Bakwa, the north-east district of Farah, have shown their opinion of him by driving his son, who came to collect revenue and raise horsemen, out of their country. Everything is ready at Candahar for our advance if necessary. The troops are in splendid health, and the condition of the transport service is equal to carrying the whole division to any point on the Herat road. The Durani chiefs, apart from the clique of the Barakzai sirdars and their followers, are said to be well satisfied with the existing régime.

The Embassy from the King of Burmah has (according to a *Standard* telegram from Thetmyo) been informed that the Viceroy is seriously dissatisfied with the position and treatment of the English Resident while he was at the Burmese Court.

MAGAZINES.

The most remarkable article in *Macmillan* is a very interesting one by H. T. Finch, on the development of the perception of colour in man and animals. Anatomically, this proves to be connected with the structure of the retina, the inner layer of which consists of a multitude of minute nerves, designated as "rods" and "cones;" the former giving sensibility to light, the latter to colour. The perception of colour is found to exist in the ratio of the development of the latter, from the mutable chameleon, whose retina consists entirely of cones, to the owl that has hardly any, while brightness of tint is usually proportionate to this sensibility. Mr. Leland concludes his lively sketch of the Russian gipsies, Mr. C. S. Maine advocates the establishment of a national Conservatoire of Music, and Mr. Torrens, M.P., discusses the question of the metropolitan water supply.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, besides much varied matter of interest, has the first part of a striking story "Thirty-seven Hundred and Fifty-eight," and some reminiscences of John Brown, which show that the modern Spartacus had studied the career of the ancient one. *Scribner* has a lively sketch of Victor Hugo from personal acquaintance, the continuation of Mr. Henry James's "Confidence," and copiously illustrated papers on coffee culture in Brazil, and the capital of New York, which seems not unlike the Manchester Townhall, although the style of architecture is different. The *Melbourne Review* has several articles on the weighty practical questions which now agitate the colony, some written from a democratic, others from a Conservative point of view.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Donna Quixote" reaches its conclusion in *Belgravia*, and it remains to be seen whether the historian and the senator will not now absorb the novelist. The number is also remarkable for the conclusion of Madame Villari's story, "The Professor's Declaration;" an excellent paper on Alfieri; Mr. Julian Hawthorne's graceful memorial sketch of the late lamented Jerrold Dixon, Mr. Austin Dobson's clever "Sonnet in Dialogue," and Miss Robinson's exquisite little poem, "A Pastoral of Parnassus," which would, we venture to suggest, be improved by the omission of the last stanza. The same gifted young lady contributes an admirable translation of the lyrical dialogue between Phædra, her Nurse, and the Chorus, near the beginning of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, to the *University Magazine*; which has further a free metrical version of some of Kriloff's fables, after Mr. Ralston's prose rendering; and a good portrait and memoir of Mr. Alma Tadema. The most striking contribution to the number, however, is the conclusion of "Ichabod." The character from whom this remarkable story derives its appellation comes nearer to the creation of a new type than any personage in recent fiction—out of Mr. George Meredith's pages, at least. *Time's* brace of stories are continued with unflagging interest; but the only serious contributions of importance are Mr. Haviland Bell's pretty and suggestive "Child's Biography," and Mr. Lucy's estimate of the strength of the various sections of the Home-Rule party in the next Parliament. Mrs. Linton's powerful, but over-coloured, fiction is concluded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also publishes a statement by Mr. Arthur Arnold of the Irish land question from the Irish point of view, effective, and presenting several points worthy of consideration; but too evidently composed as an electioneering manifesto. Mr. Proctor defends the reality of Professor Draper's much-contested discovery of oxygen in the sun. The most interesting contributions to the *Month* are an account of Charles I.'s abortive wooing of a Spanish Princess, and a contemporary narrative of the adventures and misfortunes of twelve English Jesuit students in James I.'s reign on their way from St. Omer to Seville. The *Biograph* contains an unusual number of short biographical notices. *Temple Bar* and *Tinsley* are entertaining, but not remarkable.

The works issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin deserve, on account of their number and value, a paragraph to themselves. Their Art Magazine, Family Magazine, and Quiver come out in new and improved forms. They also publish a work on Ferns, by James Britten, with coloured plates, painted from nature by D. Blair; a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London; a re-issue of their Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Good Words, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, the New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, Greenhouse Favourites, Heath's Fern World (Part 12, completing a valuable and interesting volume), Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Christian Age, Golden Childhood, and the Animal World. The Fashion Books received are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, the Girls' World, and the Boys' Own Paper.

A continuance of the favourable results apparent in nearly every official statement since Midsummer is shown in the Board of Trade returns for last month. The total declared value of the exports was £17,051,655, against £15,961,669 in November, 1878, and £16,753,364 in November, 1877.

A Parliamentary paper recently issued shows that the total amount of the National Debt on March 31, 1879, was £777,548,495; and deducting £12,460,000 for loans recoverable and £3,866,300 for Suez Canal Shares, the net value of the Debt is £761,222,195. The total Funded Debt amounted to £709,430,593 13s. The Unfunded Debt consisted of Terminable Annuities, £37,664,369; Exchequer Bills, £5,162,800; Exchequer Bonds, £15,276,300; Treasury Bills, £5,431,000; deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies accounts at Nov. 20, 1878, £4,503,433.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Council of Education (the Mayor in the chair, and Messrs. Rathbone and Torr, members for the borough, being among those present), contributions to the amount of £3000 were announced for the founding of six new scholarships connecting the elementary with the secondary schools. Two are to be associated with the name of the late Roger Lyon Jones, and one each with the names of Messrs. Torr, A. Balfour, Samuel Smith, and S. Williamson. The scholarships of the council are of the value of £18 per annum, and are tenable for three years, this amount providing for clothes and books as well as school fees.

THE LATE MR. DELANE.

The ability and discretion with which the editorship of the *Times* was conducted by this gentleman during the long period of thirty-six years were testified by an interesting memoir of him which appeared, on the 25th ult., in that great daily journal of English and foreign affairs. It seems fitting that his Portrait should be here given as that of a faithful and efficient literary indicator of the course of public opinion, who strove to watch the fluctuating movements of thought and feeling in English society, and to furnish the means and opportunities for their timely expression, while maintaining a general tendency to the practical development of Liberal-Conservative principles. This is what the *Times* has done, upon the whole very fairly and honourably, since the Reform Act of 1832, and it has well earned the gratitude and confidence of all who are not furious sectarians or fanatics on one side or the other by its constant endeavours to hold an equal balance of judgment, and to admit the free play of conflicting views and sentiments, upon most social and political questions. Mr. Delane, as the chief editor and director, never himself wrote a leading article; but it was his business to collect and hold in hand a sufficient number of competent writers, men occupying various positions in the world and cherishing different ideas and predilections, whom he could alternately employ, as occasion might suggest, to set forth, with perfect sincerity and fidelity, their own convictions at the convenient season for such utterance. It was by the working of such an organisation, not implying the sacrifice of individual truthfulness or earnestness in any one instance, that the *Times* was enabled to afford, through occasional shifting of its numerous and diverse contributors, a true and adequate representation of all tolerable shades of public opinion. The usefulness and beneficial effect of this national institution, as the *Times* may justly be considered, which performs a function something like the "judicious bottle-holding" that Lord Palmerston once described, will not be underrated by cool and impartial observers of recent European history. The late Mr. Delane was eminently qualified for the work intrusted to him by the sagacious proprietors of that powerful organ of social sentiment, and his diligent service, from 1841 to 1877, rendered it the instrument of safe progress in every department of affairs. There is little to be noticed here of his personal biography. John Thaddæus Delane, born in October, 1817, was son of Mr. William Delane, sometime a country solicitor in Berkshire, but afterwards financial manager of the *Times* for the late Mr. Walter. He was educated first by a private tutor in Lincolnshire, subsequently at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; studied medicine or surgery a little at the London hospitals, then studied law, and was called to the Bar, then served two Sessions of Parliament in the reporters' gallery, and in 1839 became sub-editor of the *Times* under Mr. Barnes, whom he succeeded two years afterwards in the post of editor.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Rodger, of St. Andrew's.

THE HUASCAR AFTER FIGHTING.

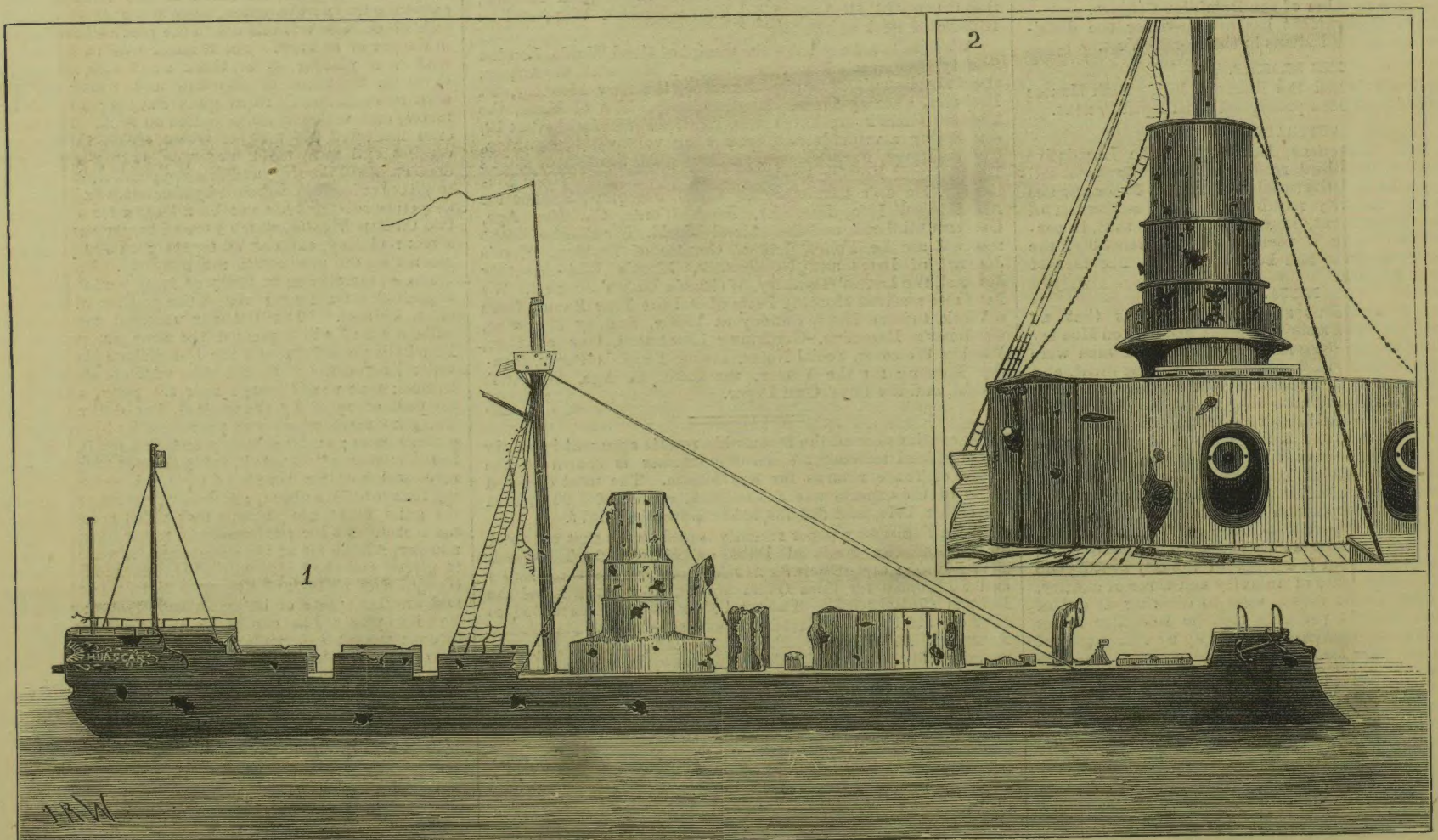
The naval warfare between the rival Spanish South American Republics of Chile and Peru has been much more eventful than the military operations on land, in which Bolivian troops assist the Peruvian army, but which seem to be equally unsuccessful on the part of these Northern States. By the latest news the Chilean army is advancing from Pisagua to Noria. The capture, in a fierce battle fought on Oct. 8 in the Bay of Mejillones, of the most formidable ship of the Peruvian fleet, the ironclad monitor and ram Huascar, decided the maritime superiority of the Chilean forces. This ship was commanded by Vice-Admiral Don Miguel Grau, a native of Peru, and a very brave and skilful officer, highly esteemed by the officers of our own Royal Navy who had made his acquaintance when they served on the Pacific station. Admiral Grau behaved with extraordinary courage and fortitude in his personal conduct, when already severely wounded, during the protracted fighting against the two Chilean ironclads, the *Almirante Cochrane* and the *Blanco Encolada*. He was killed by a cannon-ball, which struck and completely smashed the turret on the deck of the Huascar, where the captain or commander took his post to observe and direct the combat. We have been favoured with two sketches, by Dr. E. H. Neill, to illustrate the damaged condition of the Huascar, and of her gun-turret, after the action, some accounts of which have been published. She was taken into the port of Antofagasta, almost in danger of sinking. The Huascar was a vessel of 1250 tons, with iron plating $\frac{4}{5}$ in. thick amidships, but diminishing to $\frac{2}{5}$ in. thickness at the bow and stern; she was armed with two Armstrong rifled guns, carrying 300-lb. shot, in her turret, and with two 40-pounders on deck. Her officers and crew mustered 210 men, of whom eighty-three survived the conflict, and were taken prisoners, twenty-seven were found dead on board the ship, and it is supposed that sixty were blown to pieces or hurled overboard by successive explosions. A more desperate sea-fight has not been known for a long time. The two Chilean frigates, which were of larger size, with nine-inch armour-plating, and carried together six 300-pounder guns, in casemates, did not sustain much injury. They fired into the Huascar, sometimes, at thirty or forty yards distance, though beginning at a longer range, the position of the ships being often shifted. The Huascar received twenty-eight large balls, some of which pierced the strongest part of her sides. Five balls passed through the $\frac{4}{5}$ -inch iron plating, close to the water-line, on the starboard side, which is shown in our illustration; four went through near the poop, and one through the part occupied by the engines, but did not injure these. The gun-turret, which was protected by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch iron, was hit several times; and two balls passed through it, "cutting up the iron like cheese." One ball, going through diagonally, traversed seven inches of iron, bending the plate, loosening the rivets, lifting the roof-plate above, and finally, striking the pivot of one of the guns, burst into pieces, which killed nearly all the men in the turret. As for the hexagonal turret occupied by the commander, a little aft of the gun-turret, it was literally knocked to pieces, and the inside was set on fire, though its walls were composed of eight-inch teak with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron plates outside, and another plate of half-inch iron inside; the plates were torn into pieces like cardboard, and the teak was splintered into innumerable fragments, large and small. The bodies of the officers and men killed here were frightfully mutilated; only the foot and leg of Admiral Grau remained.

It may be recollected that the Huascar once had a fight with H.M.S. Shah, having been seized by a rebel faction in one of the Peruvian revolutions, and having done some injury to British property on the coast.

The twelfth anniversary of the opening of the French Hospital was commemorated last Saturday evening, when the Committee entertained Mr. Eugene Kimmel, the honorary secretary, to whom they presented a chronometer as a testimonial, and an address recording their appreciation of his services. The annual festival will be held on Jan. 31, under the patronage of the French Ambassador.

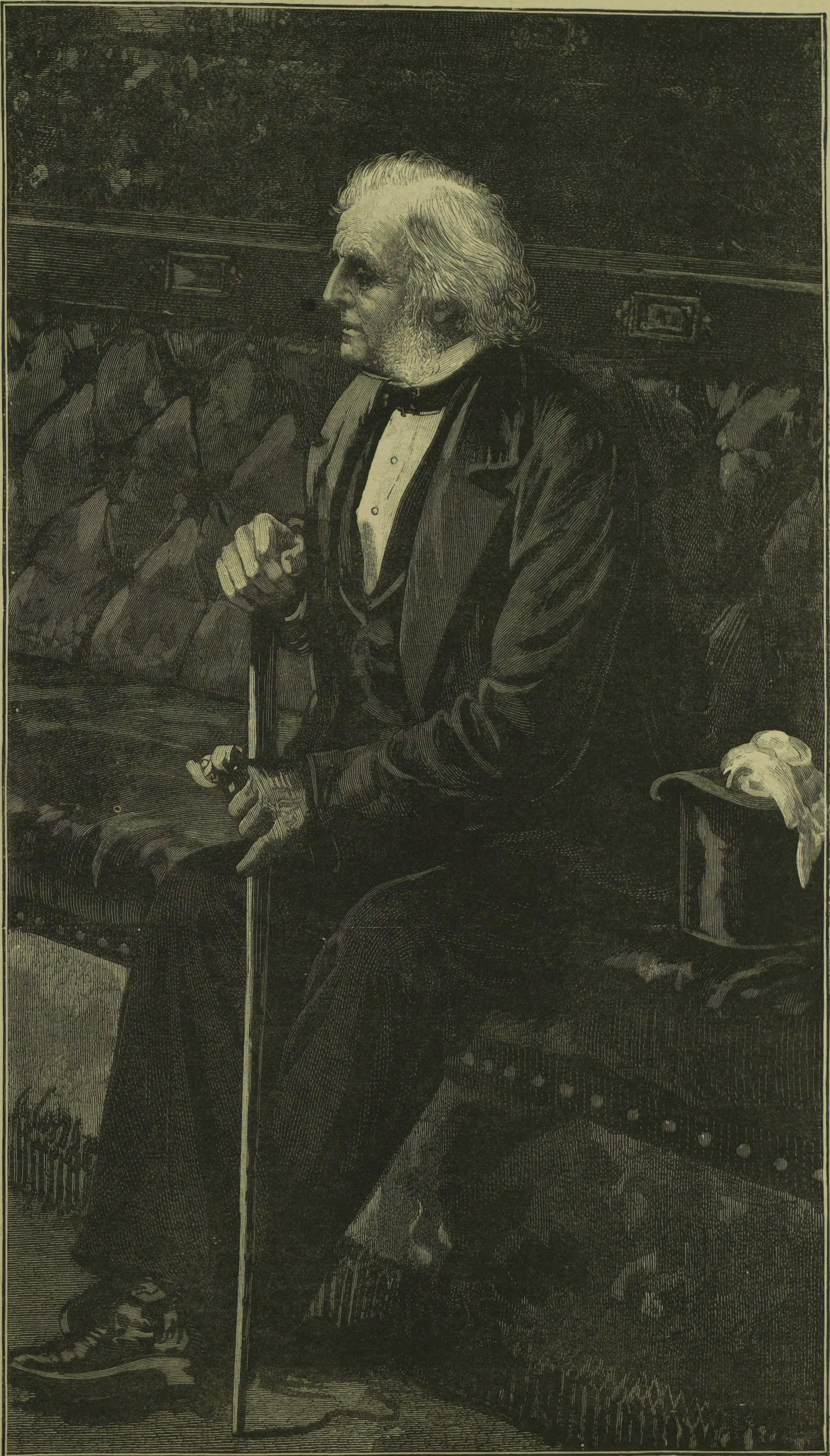


THE LATE MR. J. T. DELANE, EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."—SEE PAGE 547.



1. Starboard side of the vessel, with shot-holes in the hull, damaged gun-turret, and remains of Captain's turret. 2. Gun-turret, with two 300-pounders (enlarged scale).

THE PERUVIAN MONITOR HUASCAR, AFTER THE ACTION IN WHICH SHE WAS CAPTURED.—SEE PAGE 547.



THE LATE MR. J. A. ROEBUCK, M.P., AS HE APPEARED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FROM THE PICTURE BY MR. WYLLIE.—SEE PAGE 550.

THE LATE MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

The death of this veteran Parliamentary politician, who formerly held a conspicuous and influential position between the Whig governing party and that of more unsparing Radical or Democratic Reformers, was announced in our last week's publication. He was seventy-eight years of age. His father was in the Indian Civil Service at Madras; his grandfather was a physician and man of science at Sheffield. John Arthur Roebuck himself was born at Madras, but was brought up in Canada until he came to England, at the age of twenty-two, and prepared for the Bar, to which profession he was called in 1831. He was elected M.P. for Bath in the first House of Commons after the Reform Act of 1832, and attached himself to Lord Brougham, and subsequently to Mr. Joseph Hume, always displaying his distrust of the Whig Ministry. He nevertheless showed equal dislike of the Ultra-Democratic or Chartist section of the Reform party, and claimed a right to think and speak for himself. He appeared as professional advocate for the Canadian House of Assembly to oppose the restrictive measures adopted by Government after the French Canadian rebellion of 1838. The acrimonious and sarcastic censures uttered by Mr. Roebuck brought him not a few personal enemies, and he fought two duels, which were happily bloodless—one with Mr. Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, the other with Lord Powerscourt. He lost his seat for Bath at the election of 1837, but regained it in 1841. He wrote, in those years, a series of pamphlets on the politics of the day, and a "History" of Earl Grey's Ministry of 1832. In 1847 he again lost his seat, being defeated at Bath by Lord Ashley, the present Earl of Shaftesbury; but he was elected for Sheffield in 1849, and took an active part in the following Session of Parliament, originating one of the most remarkable debates of modern times. The conduct of Lord Palmerston in regard to Greece had been condemned in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Stanley, by a majority of thirty-seven. It became a question whether the Ministry would not resign, and Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a resolution approving of the whole foreign policy of the Government, which was carried. Mr. Roebuck took a very decided position in regard to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in the Session of 1851. He characterised it as "one of the meanest and pettiest and most futile measures that ever disgraced even bigotry itself." Mr. Roebuck in 1854 spoke in defence of the war with Russia, declaring its object to be "to stop the Emperor in his career of spoliation." In the debate on that war Mr. Roebuck had his greatest party triumph. At the time Parliament assembled the campaign had been opened nine months, and the country had been horrified and enraged by news of the state of the army before Sebastopol. It was everywhere admitted that the moment Parliament should meet the whole subject must be brought under its consideration. This was done in the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck, who moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it had been to minister to the wants of that army. The speech of Mr. Roebuck was exceedingly brief, owing to the physical weakness under which he was labouring. The question being put, the number of ayes was 305, and the noes 140. By this blow the coalition Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen fell. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Cabinet, but became Chairman of the Committee appointed as the result of the division. In 1857 Lord Palmerston, having suffered a defeat by a coalition of the Tories and of the Radicals on what was called the Chinese Lorch question, dissolved Parliament. During the next few years Mr. Roebuck showed a growing divergence from his chief Liberal supporters. In 1862 Mr. Roebuck gave great offence to the working classes by repeating at Salisbury a description he had previously given of the working men of our northern towns. They earned great wages, but they spent them all; they beat their wives and caressed their bulldogs. He took up with great impetuosity the cause of the Southern States of America, then at war with the North. At the election of 1865, however, he was returned at the head of the poll. The action taken by Mr. Roebuck as a member of the Commission on Trade Unions, and the course taken by him in respect to the Irish Church Question, further alienated many of his friends in Sheffield, and at the General Election in 1868 he lost his seat. From 1868 to 1874 Mr. Roebuck was not in the House, but at the last general election he was returned at the head of the poll. The state of his health after that time did not admit of his taking a very active part in politics, and only on very rare occasions was he present in the House. He attended during some of the debates on the Eastern Question, and supported the policy of the Government. Mr. Roebuck paid his last visit to Sheffield in July, when he opened the new block of asylum buildings erected by the Sheffield Licensed Victuallers' Association.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone's electioneering visit to Midlothian must rank as one of the most remarkable political demonstrations of the Victorian era. We can, indeed, recall no such prolonged and enthusiastic greeting having been extended to any contemporary or predecessor of the right hon. gentleman. The people rose at him. Edinburgh's exuberant welcome was equalled in heartiness by Glasgow's reception of the ex-Premier on the evening of Thursday week, when Conservative and Liberal students of the University combined to form a gigantic torch-light procession in honour of Mr. Gladstone all the way from the railway station to the residence of Sir James Watson, the Glasgow host of the right hon. member. Mr. Gladstone's address on the morrow, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, was conceived in the loftiest spirit, and formed an acceptable break in the series of political orations delivered by him with inexhaustible eloquence and energy. But the break was of the shortest duration. In the evening Mr. Gladstone addressed a large public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, the Earl of Breadalbane presiding, and Dr. Cameron, M.P., Mr. George Anderson, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., and Mr. Adam, M.P., being among the company on the platform. Here, the failure of the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament, the underhand acquisition of Cyprus, the large increase of India's burdens immediately after her Majesty had been named Empress of India, the unjustifiable war against Afghanistan, and the slaying of ten thousand Zulus without cause, were made the grounds of a renewed attack upon the Government, Mr. Gladstone being cheered to the echo when he said, in conclusion:—
I cherish the hope that

"When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won,"
I may be able to bear home with me at least this consolation—that I have spared no effort to mark the point at which the roads divide:—The one path which plunges into suffering, discredit, and dishonour; the other, though slowly perhaps, but surely, leads a free and high-minded people towards the blessed end of prosperity and justice, of liberty and peace.
The Town Council's address was thereafter presented in the City Hall, and duly acknowledged by the right hon. gentleman. If anyone rashly supposed that Mr. Gladstone's vocabulary of vituperation had been exhausted, he must have been speedily undeceived on reading the vigorous philippic

delivered against the Ministry for "boast and brag" at Motherwell, where the Liberal candidate for Midlothian stopped on Saturday, en route to Dalzell Castle on a visit to Major Hamilton; and on further reading the final fusillade of epigrammatic speechlets fired off by Mr. Gladstone at Carlisle, Preston, Wigan, Warrington, and Chester on his triumphal return with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone to Hawarden Castle.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Watford on Tuesday, confined himself to chewing the cud of agricultural topics. It is the Conservative demonstration on the 20th inst. at Leeds which may be looked forward to with interest as being likely to yield the first Ministerial replies to the Midlothian attacks; and, in the New Year, the Liberals of Birmingham are preparing a counter-blast, in which Sir William Harcourt, as well as Mr. Bright and his colleagues, will probably take part. In Westmorland, Mr. Forster has been striving to show himself more familiar with the hills and dales of the county than the men of Westmorland themselves in urging them to choose Sir Henry Tufton at the general election; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson has humorously supported the same candidature. The death of Mr. Roebuck has elicited from numerous sources warm praise of the manly independence of his career, and of the political services rendered by him. With regard to the succession to his seat for Sheffield, Mr. Waddy, forsaking Barnstaple, has lost no time in proclaiming his merits from the house-tops, and the Conservatives will indubitably suffer in not prevailing upon Mr. Mark Firth to enter into the contest, for the princely munificence of Sheffield's most liberal and open-handed citizen would assuredly have outweighed the claims which Mr. Stuart Wortley can produce for the support of the constituency. To return to London, on Tuesday Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Mr. John Morley made a practical beginning of their candidature for Westminster, in the Liberal interest, by explaining their views to a considerable audience which assembled in St. James's Hall under the chairmanship of Lord F. Cavendish, M.P.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bouverie, Bertrand Plydell, to be Rector of Pewsey, Wilts.
Buckley, Felix John; Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts.
Clark, Nassau; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Yeading, Guiseley.
Collins, Richard; Perpetual Curate of St. Silas's, Hunslet, Leeds.
Cooper, A. H.; Curate of Chester-le-Street; Vicar of Fife.
Davies, Watkin; Vicar of Matherne.
Elwyn, Richard, Vicar of Ramsgate; Vicar of Malden, Kent.
Ffolliott, William; Vicar of Little Missenden, Bucks.
French, William; Chaplain of H.M.S. Cambridge, Devonport.
Gordon, George; Rector of Christon.
Hayne, John Popham; Rector of Stawley.
Hill, Reginald James; Perpetual Curate of Leeming, Bedale.
Hulbert, Charles Augustus; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Burmantofts, Leeds.
Kennedy, H. M.; Perpetual Curate of Plumpton, Cumberland.
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The late Miss Fanny Hersee has bequeathed a legacy of £250 to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church.

On the 3rd inst. the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church in lieu of Christ Church, Darley-street, Bradford, which had been pulled down in the course of the town improvements. It has cost about £11,250, and has been built from the plans of Messrs. Mawson.

A letter has been addressed by the Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese in which he trusts that Sunday, May 2, 1880, may be set apart for collections in aid of the general objects of the fund with which his Lordship's name is associated.

The Rev. Henry Stebbings, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, E.C., has been presented with a silver salver by a number of his friends, in recognition of his long and devoted services as Chaplain to University College Hospital from the foundation, in 1834, until his retirement, in 1879.

A new font, designed by Mr. Joseph Clarke, has been placed in St. John's Church, Moulsham, bearing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Carew Anthony St. John Mildmay, M.A., Archdeacon of Essex and Rector of Chelmsford, a friend and benefactor of this parish, 1800-78."

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-fourth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded to consider the final suggestions of the American Committee, their second revision of the Epistle to the Romans.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the National Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury having called attention to the objections which had been taken to the society's old reading-book for Standard V., the secretary stated that the sale of the book had been closed on Sept. 20 last; that the old series was being superseded by an entirely new series, which had been agreed upon as early as May, 1878; and that there is every probability that in a few months many copies of the old book for Standard V., now to be found in schools, will have ceased to be available for use.

A reredos, designed by Mr. Newman, of Tooley-street, has been erected at the Church of Holy Trinity, Penge. It contains a representation of the Last Supper, beautifully carved in Caen stone, and surmounted by a cross. It is a gift of Mr. Spencer Phillips, of Trematon Lodge, Anerley, in memory of his wife. A stained window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, representing the Saviour before Pilate, and the Crucifixion, has also been given by Mr. C. Green, of Gloster Lodge, in memory of his wife, the sister of Archdeacon Hone. A new organ has likewise been erected by Messrs. Jones and Son, of Fulham-road.

Colonel R. Preston has resigned the military secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

At the first meeting of the newly-formed School Board for Birmingham the resolution for the admission of the Bible was carried after a long debate.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children will take place next Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in the chair.

A fine dry dock just completed by the Southampton Dock Company, was opened yesterday week, the first vessel to enter being the Royal Mail steamer Nile. The dock, which is one of the largest in England, is 450 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and will take 25 ft. of water over to the blocks.

The magisterial examination into the charge of using seditious language at a recent meeting in Balla, and of endeavouring to seduce the police from their allegiance, which the Irish Executive has brought against Thomas Brennan was concluded last Monday, when the defendant was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Original Compositions for the Pianoforte," by F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is a new edition, just issued by the eminent firm in Berners-street, of the complete works of Mendelssohn for pianoforte solo, including the two concertos, and the other pieces with orchestral accompaniments. These are comprised in one handsome volume, full music size, far less bulky than might be expected from the comprehensiveness of its contents. These comprise all the hitherto published pianoforte works of the composer of the classes just specified, including the eight books of "Lieder ohne Worte." Some of these and several other pieces are the copyrights of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.; hence this is the only complete edition procurable in this country. The advantages of having all these productions of the great master in a single volume are great, especially for the purposes of ready reference, as in the case of the beautiful one-volume edition of Beethoven's Sonatas issued by the same publishers. Like it, the Mendelssohn collection now under notice is beautifully engraved and printed, and is altogether brought out in a style worthy of the contents and of the high reputation of the firm by which it is issued.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are continuing their valuable series of Music Primers, a recent addition being "The Sol-Fa System of Teaching Singing as Used in Lancashire and Yorkshire," by James Greenwood. This forms an interesting pendant to the previous number of the series—the treatise on "The Tonic Sol-Fa" by Mr. Curwen, who has done so much for the extension of this system. Mr. Greenwood's little book comprises a large amount of information as to time, changes and signature of key, together with many exercises for sol-fa-ing, in the ordinary notation. The same publishers have issued a cheap and handy edition of Franz Abt's cantata "The Silver Cloud." The composer has long been known as a prolific and successful producer of vocal music, and the present work will not derogate from his reputation. It is written for female voices, solo and choral; and comprises recitatives, an air, a duet, and choruses, divided among the three characters—the Fairy Queen (soprano), Zephyr (mezzo-soprano), and Ariel (contralto), and Fairies, Fays, &c. The vocal effects are well contrasted by a picturesque pianoforte accompaniment. The text is written by Mr. Edward Oxenford, whose name is well known as a provider of words for vocal music. "The Silver Cloud" is well adapted for drawing-room use.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.'s recent issues of vocal music comprise the following pieces:—"The Trysting Tree," a pleasing and melodious song, by A. Scott Gatty; "Opposite" (two editions in C and E flat), and "There's a Rose looking in at the window," by J. V. Roberts, each also of a pleasing and flowing character. In Mr. Roeckel's song just referred to, the objectionable consecutive fifths in the third bar of the symphony might easily have been avoided.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have lately issued several new songs, from among which may be specified—"Naseby Fight, a Song of the Ironsides," a good specimen of the declamatory school, by George Fox; "The Little Gold Locket," the characteristic words and music of which are both from the well-known pen of Mr. Arthur Matthison; "Rest," a pleasing song by C. H. R. Marriott; and "The Flying Dutchman, Legend," a setting by L. Bordese, in the dramatic style, of some effective lines by Mr. A. Matthison.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have recently issued a new edition of "Hemy's Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte," of which, we believe, something like a quarter of a million copies had previously been sold. We have already spoken of the comprehensive nature of this well-compiled work, which, moderate in extent and in price, includes a complete course of instruction in the elements of musical science and the mechanism of pianoforte-playing in all the varied uses of the keyboard; added to which there is a collection of popular and operatic national airs, preludes, &c.

"Four Mazurkas for the Pianoforte by Stephen Heller" are published by Messrs. Forsyth Brothers, and serve to show that the composer's store of charming and graceful thoughts is not yet exhausted; notwithstanding the large number of his productions, this being classed as his op. 148. Although Heller's music frequently gives signs of his partiality for that of Chopin and Schumann, there is always, as in these mazurkas, a distinct individuality which stamps them as Heller's, and raises them far above most of the pianoforte music of the day. The same publishers have also brought out a new edition of Mr. Charles Hallé's "Impromptu" in B minor for the pianoforte, revised by the composer. The few productions of Mr. Hallé—including that now referred to—are sufficient to prove that, had he devoted more of his attention to composition, he might have been as eminent in this respect as he has long been as an interpreter of the works of others.

From Messrs. Forsyth we also have "A Vocal Tutor, by Henry Hiles"—a work well calculated to promote the development of the voice and the command of executive difficulties. Within the space of little more than forty pages, Mr. Hiles has comprised a large amount of useful information as to the production of vocal tone and the method of practising scales and other passages, the diligent use of all which can scarcely fail to ensure the progress of the student.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The eighty-second cattle show of the Smithfield Club was opened on Monday in the Agricultural Hall; and the Prince and Princess of Wales were among the distinguished visitors present on the first day. The Prince had five entries of Devons. The Queen had but one entry. Rivalry between these illustrious cultivators was fully kept up as to the shorthorn classes, in which his Royal Highness gained a second prize, but did not extend to the Herefords, an excellent collection of fifty-three animals, in which a steer, bred at the late Prince Consort's show farm, and sent by her Majesty, was so fortunate as to be "highly commended." The winner of the Champion Plate at Bingley Hall secured the silver cup, value £50, for the best steer in any class, with one fatal exception, and there its career of triumph ended, for in this instance the court of final appeal conferred the Champion Plate, worth a hundred guineas, given by the Agricultural Hall Company for the best beast in the show, upon the shorthorn heifer Priory Princess, bred by Mr. James John Ratcliffe, of the Priory, Beech Hill, near Reading. The victor, like the Birmingham champion, is a roan of magnificent dimensions. Priory Princess likewise obtained the first prize in her class (32).

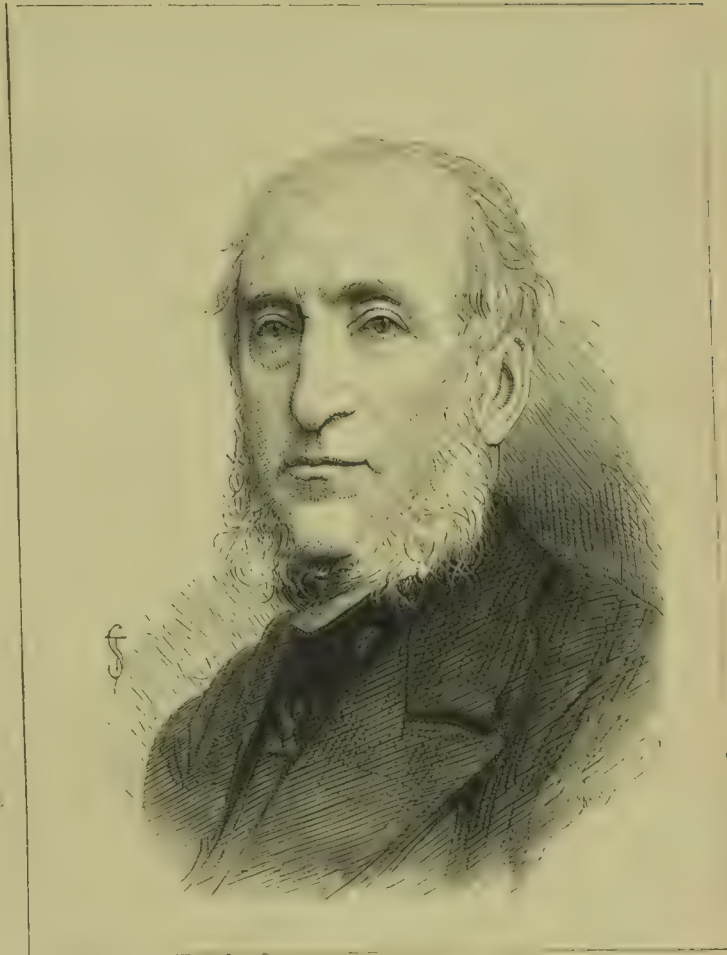
The Champion Plate, value £50, to the exhibitor of the best pen of three sheep or lambs in the show, went to Mr. H. Humphrey, of Ashington, Pulborough, Sussex, for a fat wether sheep of the Southdown breed, twenty months old, which also took the first prize in the class and £50 breed cup. The other chief prize-winners were as follows:—Silver cup, value £40, for the best Devon beast, Mr. John Walter, M.P. Silver cup, value £40, for the best Hereford beast, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, of Comterool, Leominster. Silver cup, value £40, for the best shorthorn beast, Mr. Richard Stratton (Wild Flower). Silver cup, value £40, for the best Sussex beast, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, of Hythe. Silver cup, value £40, for the best Scotch beast, Sir William Gordon Cumming. Silver



FROZEN OUT.—SEE PAGE 551.



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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! RETAIL, at less than City WHOLESALE PRICES.—Now SELLING, an immense STOCK, bought under great depression of markets; all the newest and best designs; quality unsurpassed. Prices will be found considerably below those charged at Co-operative Stores. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. O. and CO. have Tapestry at 1s. 3d., and Brussels at 1s. 11d. per yard, usually advertised at 2s. 2d.; but they advise the better qualities, which they are selling at from 6d. to 1s. per yard below value. Public Institutions, Clubs, Shippers, Hotel-keepers, and large buyers will find great advantage in purchasing from this Stock. Estimates free on application. All Remnants are sold off daily from Eleven to One o'clock, at great reduction.
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DEPRESSION OF TRADE.—OETZMANN and CO. have just secured a purchase of 600 Handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS, size, 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., newest and best designs, to suit various patterns in Carpets. These Rugs are of exceptionally good value, and will be sold at 8s. 11d. each; usual price, 15s. 6d. An early visit of inspection solicited; or, on describing Carpet required to be matched, suitable pattern will be sent same day on receipt of order per post. The price being below the manufacturers' cost of production, O. and CO. are below their customers should receive the benefit; and to prevent being purchased by the Trade, not more than two Rugs will be sent to one person.
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CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Stout Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 1s. 3d.; handsome pattern ditto, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Good Brussels, new designs, from 2s. 4d. upwards. Good Axminster, from 4s. 9d. Good Wilton, super quality, from 5s. 11d. per yard. These prices are much below value. Kidderminster Carpet, all wool, 1s. 11d. per yard. Patent Felt Carpeting, from 11d. per yard; superior rock-dye ditto, handsome designs, double-width, 1s. 9d. per yard. Excellent Stair Carpet, from 6d. per yard; all-wool ditto, 1s. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

TURKEY CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. Turkey, Indian, and Persian Carpets and Rugs, at greatly reduced prices, ranging from 15s. 9d. to 80 guineas. A detailed Price-List, with sizes and description, sent, post-free, on application. Prices will be found much below those usually charged. A quantity of Indian Rugs clearing out at 15s. 9d. each; some very handsome ditto at 35s. 9d. and 45s.
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CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—Best Plate Chimney-Glass, in double-gilt frames, elegant pattern, large size, 2 guineas; 2 guineas; ditto, from 6 to 20 guineas; Black and Gold Early English ditto, from £2 17s. 6d. to 20 guineas. Handsome Black and Gold Early English Cabinets, from £3 10s. to 50 guineas. Mahogany Sideboards, from 6 guineas upwards; noble ditto, in Early English and other handsome designs, from 20 to 40 guineas. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

BLANKETS CHEAPER THAN EVER. OETZMANN and CO. are now OFFERING a large STOCK of stout heavy BLANKETS, all wool, suitable for Charities, large Institutions, &c.; also Quilts and Flannels. These goods having been bought for cash during the late depression, the prices will be found much below actual value. Reduced Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC Down Quilts and Clothing combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and CO. sell only the best make, BERTHOLD and FOX'S, with trade mark on each article. Prices will be found below those usually charged. Price-Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.—Fine White Linen Damask Table Cloth, 2 yards long, 3s. 11d.; 2 1/2 yards long, 2 yards wide, 6s. 11d.; 3 yards by 2 1/2 yards, 8s. 11d.; 4 yards by 2 1/2 yards, 12s. 6d.; 4 yards by 2 1/2 yards, 15s.; Breakfast Cloths, from 1s. 11d.; strong Linen Kitchen Table Cloths, 1s. 11d. each; stout flannel, from 4d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 4d. per yard; stout White Calico Sheet



IRISH SKETCHES: BOG-TROTTER'S CAPIN, BALLINTOBER BOG, ROSCOMMON.—SEE PAGE 553.

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Messrs. George Routledge and Sons have this year prepared for the gratification of deserving and intelligent boys and girls some delightful illustrated books, suitable to different ages and various tastes. The first we shall notice is *Spindle Stories*; or, *New Yarns Spun from Old Wool*, by Ascott R. Hope. The materials of fiction called "old wool" are those, so familiar to the childhood of many past generations, which bear the names of Humpty Dumpty, the Four and Twenty Blackbirds, Jack and Jill, the Lion and the Unicorn Fighting for the Crown, Baby Bunting, Little Boy Blue, and the Mouse that Ran up the Clock. But Mr. Hope has extended those merry little bits of nursery rhyme into short prose tales which are not devoid of spirit. The illustrations are drawn by Mr. C. D. Murray, and engraved on wood by Mr. J. D. Cooper; there is a coloured frontispiece to each of the stories.

Little Robin's Picture-Book, with four hundred woodcuts, is almost nothing but a picture-book, as there are scarcely a couple of lines of reading on each page. The *Oscar Pletsch Picture-Book* is made up of some of that graceful artist's groups of children and other pleasing figures, with accompanying verses or comments in easy prose. *Tiny's Natural History*, in *Words of Four Letters*, by A. L. Bond, with boldly designed engravings, is a very good book for small readers; and so is *Little Rosebud's Picture-Book*, which has great variety of subjects, full of interesting suggestions. There is also *Little Poppy's Picture-Book*, on the same plan; and *The Cat and The Dog Picture-Book*, which may be read aloud to very little children, while showing them all the pictures. We can recommend all these for the entertainment of that portion of the British public which has lately emerged from babyhood. Girls somewhat older, from seven or eight to twelve years of age, should have *The Children of the Village*, by Miss Mitford, with the pleasant original illustrations drawn by several competent artists. The yearly volumes of Routledge's *Every Boy's Annual*, *Every Girl's Annual*, and *Little Wide-Awake*, respectively edited by Mr. Edmund Routledge, Miss Alicia Leith, and Mrs. Sale Barker, are magazines of ample entertainment, mixed with useful instruction, for the juvenile mind. From the same publishers we have also received an attractive folio, the *Imperial Natural History Picture-Book*, and one styled the *Nursery Picture-Book*, which are suited to the capacities of infants below six or seven years of age. The *Day Dawn Library* is a pretty case of decorated cardboard, which contains ten slim books, each of sixteen pages, and each in its own strong cover displaying a brightly coloured picture outside—"Red Rover," "Kind Little Heart," "The Household Fairy," and other promising subjects being the subjects of which they treat. If any young lady of tender age would like a compact little volume, size three inches by five, with a small picture and a small piece of reading, generally in verse, on every little page, she has only to ask for *Birdie's Book*, and she will like it when she has got it.

Messrs. Strahan and Co. publish a *Grand Annual for the Young*, which is, take it for all in all, the richest store of mingled literary and graphic amusement provided at this season for our junior friends. It is a thick square volume of more than seven hundred pages, full of brisk short stories, some romantic and fanciful, humorous or grotesque, some very like the realities of life, domestic or adventurous, pathetic, moral, or laughable, with stirring passages of true history, such as the lives of the Ancient Mariners, interesting views of natural science, descriptive astronomy, geography, and zoology, the fables of Kriolof and other followers of old Æsop in that line, and many pleasing compositions in verse, including songs with music. Mrs. R. O'Reilly's "Grig, or the Handy and Willing Boy," in nine chapters; Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Yellow-Cap," which runs through twelve; the "Serpent-Charmer," by Louis Rousselet; and Mr. Charles Camden's tale of the preparatory school for little boys known as "Miss Lamblon's," with some contributions by George Macdonald, Matthew Browne, Richard Rowe, and L. G. Séguin, are among the contents of this "Grand Annual;" and it is quite worthy of the reputation of *Good Words for the Young*. Its illustrations, to the number of five hundred at least, are ingenious and characteristic. It will last the boy or girl who gets it a good long time, and will be treasured for several years to come. We may here also notice, though not exclusively or especially intended for youthful readers, the annual volume of Messrs. Strahan's *Day of Rest*, which forms what is meant to be "a family year-book of Sunday reading." It contains some tales of a religious aim and tone, biographical and historical sketches of the same tendency, lessons of practical morality and piety, comments on Scripture, essays and sermons, to which the Very Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple, is a frequent contributor. Mrs. John Hunt is the author of "The Wards of Plotinus," a story of the early Christians in Pagan Rome. There are 300 engravings, amongst which are Mr. F. Barnard's "Illustrations of the Pilgrim's Progress."

Messrs. Griffith and Farran bring forth a seasonable drolery entitled *The Royal Umbrella*, which is a burlesque extravaganza story, in the manner of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," illustrated with four designs by Linley Sambourne. The author is Major Alfred Harcourt, of the Bengal Staff Corps. For the practical guidance of juvenile mechanics and miniature shipbuilders, there are two very serviceable handbooks of technical workmanship, published by this firm at the venerable corner of St. Paul's-churchyard. These are, *The Boy's Own Toy-Maker*, by E. Landells; and *Model Yachts: How to Build, Rig, and Sail*, by James E. Walton, a professor of some authority.

The *Little Folks' Holiday Album* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is made up of short pieces from the *Little Folks' Magazine* of the past twelvemonth, which are judiciously varied and mixed, and accompanied by many Engravings. The bound yearly volume of *The Weekly Welcome* (S. W. Partridge and Co.) contains a large store of interesting and edifying matter, with a great many illustrations. We have also to notice *The Family-Friend*, the *Band of Mercy Advocate*, from the same publishers; and the *Friendly Visitor*, the *Children's Friend*, and the *Infants' Magazine*, from Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, all very prettily bound in blue.

A very old favourite of youth, *Peter Parley's Annual*, is published as usual by Mr. Ben George, with nine coloured pictures; it contains stories of adventure, and passages of national history, or the lives of active men, to engage the boyish fancy, with a few descriptive chapters.

Boys will also like, it is to be hoped, the first volume of Messrs. Cassell's series entitled *Heroes of Britain in Peace and War*, compiled by Mr. Edwin Hodder. It relates the achievements of philanthropists, missionaries, geographical and scientific explorers, Howard, Clarkson, Moffat, Livingstone, and Cameron, and Sir John Franklin; of brave life-boat men, colliery miners, and saviors of life, as well as of soldiers and sailors down to the Crimean War; and it has a number of striking illustrations of these subjects.

We should decidedly recommend, for young people, the Rev. Dr. Macaulay's collection of historical narratives called *All True*. It presents not only "wonders of nature and Pro-

vidence," and "incidents of Christian history and biography," and of missionary enterprise, but a healthy admixture of "records of peril, adventure by sea and land, and remarkable escapes and deliverances." This miscellany, arranged by the judicious Editor of *The Sunday at Home*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Boy's Own Paper*, is published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, the proprietors of those excellent periodical magazines.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge present a series of short moral tales, by Miss F. Scarlett Potter, Mrs. F. A. Owen, and L. E. Campbell, each neatly done up in a green paper cover, with a coloured picture, making a small limp book handy for little children.

The Religious Tract Society publish another of their pleasant books of illustrated geographical description, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Green; *Pictures from Bible Lands*, drawn with pen and pencil. It treats of Damascus and the Lebanon; the Hauran, or lands beyond the Jordan; Northern Syria, Cyprus, and Asia Minor, Nineveh and Babylon, and parts of Greece. The views of places are generally good. The Religious Tract Society has also published, for children, Harrison Weir's "Pictures of Birds and other Family Pets," with twenty-four colour-printed drawings by that artist.

Messrs. Dean and Son present young people with "The Golden Days of Childhood" and "The White Cats of York," which are attractive coloured picture-books.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in their "International Series of Toy-Books," give us three of Asbjørnsen's Norwegian fairy-tales, also with coloured engravings. We notice "The Chatterbox," edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, and "The Prize for Girls and Boys" (W. Wells Gardner and Co.).

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. have produced the "Warwick House" series of Toy-Books, of which there is an indestructible edition at double price, comprising the Babe's Alphabet, A B C Wonders, an A B C of Animals, and one or two books of nursery stories or of nursery rhymes. These are thin quartos in stiff paper covers, and contain many pictures, both plain and coloured. *Aunt Fanny's Toy-Books*, which are of similar form, consist of several favourite childish tales, with ample illustrations.

Messrs. G. Watherston and Co. present a narrative ballad set to music, that of *Squire Fox*, telling what he did with the ducks and a certain goose; the pictures are very droll.

The books which consist each of a separate and distinct original story must be reserved for another notice.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.



BADGE AND CHAIN FOR THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

A badge and chain for the President has been presented to the Institute by Professor T. L. Donaldson, the first President and founder of this Association. In preparing the design Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, to whom the order was intrusted, have introduced as its special feature the carved column with the lion supporters found over the principal doorway of the Temple at Cumæ, which is supposed to be the most ancient example of architectural heraldry. This is surrounded by a graceful Elizabethan border, and depends from a chain of massive twisted links. On the back of the badge is engraved the following inscription:—"In commemoration of the gracious presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., at the festival of the Institute on the 23rd April, 1879. Charles Barry, F.S.A., president. Presented by Professor Thomas Leverton Donaldson, past president."

A BOG-TROTTER'S CABIN IN IRELAND.

The agricultural disadvantages of Connaught are not to be denied, and we hear without surprise of the distressed condition of small farmers in that part of the island. West of the Shannon, in the counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, a climate excessively moist, and a thin loamy soil upon a rocky substratum, render the husbandman's toil often deplorably fruitless. There are, nevertheless, in Roscommon especially, many tracts of the richest pasture. That county, about sixty miles in length by forty miles in breadth, contains above 600,000 acres, of which nearly 150,000 are uncultivated, some being actually under water. The Shannon, which forms its eastern boundary, spreads into wide loughs, above the town of

Athlone, and farther north by Carrick and Boyle, flooding much land which could perhaps be reclaimed. In the western district, the superabundance of water on the surface of the land being confined by the low ridges of rocky hills, extensive bogs have been formed, one of which is that around Ballintober, on the high road and railway from the town of Roscommon to Castlereaugh and Mayo. Here are still to be found some of the genuine "bog-trotters," a class of peasants living in squalid poverty by the scanty produce of small plots of ground and the keeping of pigs or cows, with little chance of earning wages by field labour, where no farmer has capital to give them employment. Our Artist's sketch of one of their wretched cabins, with the poor man and his children waiting for their dinner of potatoes to be boiled over a turf fire, outside the dwelling, by the comfortless care of the wife and mother, is a sorry picture of Irish rural life. There are probably a hundred thousand people in Ireland whose condition is not much better. It is not to be amended by shooting or defaming the landlords of other more productive estates.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

So little has the Winter Exhibition of this society, which claims to consist only of "sketches and studies," now become distinguishable from the summer show of finished drawings, that, although there are few works of very ambitious and elaborate character in the exhibition now open, and although it does contain a proportion of evidently *bonâ fide* sketches and studies, yet it seems to us that this is, on the whole, the best display that has been seen in Pall-mall East for years. Whether the society had become conscious of the impression abroad that its prestige was waning, or sensitive to rivalry existing and impending elsewhere, certain it is that it has made an unusual effort. Every member and associate is represented on this occasion, with the exceptions of Messrs. Boyce, Lockhart, and Shields. Some of the elder ones are in their best form, or, indeed, apparently rejuvenescent; and several of those recently elected justify a choice which seemed for a while questionable or disappointing.

A very interesting accession to the society has been made by the addition to the select list of honorary members of Princess Louise. The public has long been aware that her Royal Highness, like her sister the Crown Princess of Germany and other members of the Royal family, has rare artistic endowment. But few persons coming upon the three small sketches in one frame at the head of the room—so adequate in colour and effect, so assured of hand, even relatively to the high standard of this gallery—would imagine that they are the work of an amateur, and an amateur whose time must be so largely occupied by the duties of a Royal station. They are three of the fine views commanded from the Citadel of Quebec, including the Plains of Abraham, with their heroic memories of Wolf and Montcalm. And there are other interesting memorials of the Princess's stay in Canada—to wit, a view of the courtyard of the same citadel after sundown (148), "Fishing on the Ristagouch" (51) in quaintly shaped canoe-like boats, and "Lumber Village on the Ottawa" (257). Still higher skill in the rendering of physiognomical character is displayed in the study, "Laril, a half-bred Indian Boatman" (158), in which the modified Indian type—the tense peering eyes, the thin bronze-like rigidity of the weather-worn face, telling of energy and Stoicism—are as keenly observed as they are faithfully recorded. There are besides sketches from "Muncaster, Cumberland" (263) and in the "Woods—Rosneath, Dumbar-tonshire" (408). Another contribution by an honorary member—Mr. Ruskin—doubly interesting in regard to its authorship and its subject, in view of the recent report of the threatened "restoration," of the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, is a study of the northmost portal of that front (28). We recognise at once the delicately sensitive, appreciative eye that dwells on every atom of the rich and fanciful sculptural ornament and every changeable hue of the matchless wealth of colour in variegated marbles and mosaics. Yet, to be frank, this is essentially an amateur performance. The want of thorough or professional training is but too apparent in the inability to deal with the subject as a whole, or even to clearly realise its details. Thus, in the mellowed harmony of St. Mark's colouring, we feel no crude lilac tints obtruding as here; and from this representation of the details of form, though we receive an impression of elaborate beauty, we are not enabled to understand the structural or exact character of the relief intended. We feel bound to call attention to the final yet futile elaboration of this study, because so much of Mr. Ruskin's teaching has been devoted to inculcating the necessity of studying the minutiae of nature and art with disproportionate attention as we think.

In reviewing this collection generally the first notice is due to those contributions which conform to the professed scope of the exhibition by being more or less of a preliminary nature, done for future guidance. The instructiveness of an artist's rudimentary work, showing as it does at once his mental and material processes, is exemplified in two studies of men's heads in pen and ink, and some touches with the brush (120 and 125) by Sir John Gilbert. It will be observed in these that the President conceives his subject as a mass. He does not allow himself to be cramped by insistence on a severe outline like the early masters; but in multiplication of lines suggestive of contour and modelling he finds free play for that fertility of picturesque invention to which, in the domain of illustrative art in black and white, we and other publications have been and are so greatly indebted. In the sketch illustrative of the parable of "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" (409), wherein, by the ingenious and original device of stairs with a return flight, the descending foolish and the ascending wise virgins are brought parallel to the spectator, we find a feeling for classical composition at which Sir John seldom aims. An advanced drawing representing "Gipsies" (189), with a knight in full panoply and his squire under a marl bank, is in the artist's usual "romantic" style, and the background, crested with stunted oaks, contains those fine tertiary low-toned greens for which his landscape-painting is remarkable.

Mr. Holman Hunt sends a lifesize head-study in chalk of a woman of Bethlehem (104), evidently faithful in character, firm, yet more free in execution than might be expected, but so rigidly prosaic that the face seems hard as a wood carving. There are two smaller characteristic heads in chalk by Mr. H. S. Marks. Mr. Henry Wallis is another artist who affords us interesting glimpses into the incipient stages of his work in two expressive drawings in black and coloured chalks. In one we see the poor of a congregation that remains "Nearest the Door in the Cathedral of Bruges" (264): only so many backs are visible, but they are all bowed low in prayer. The other shows a peasant couple making their "Announcement of Marriage in the Townhall of Bruges" (258). There is humour in the slight touch of curiosity or *badinage* that peers through the business-like air of the clerks whose heads are seen over the desk of the bureau, and the face of the future wife is very sweet. We fail to see the point or the *raison-d'être*

of Mr. Wallis's larger completed drawing, "Luca Signorelli" (122)—so far, at least, as regards the introduction of the particular master. The portly, smiling figure of the mighty precursor of Michael Angelo serves as little more than a set-off to the foreground incident—pretty enough in itself—of the fopling boy-pupil bearing a portfolio, and turning upward his head (not, by-the-way, very well foreshortened) laughingly to the pair of childish girls, who, leaning over an adjacent wall and shaking a tree in full spring blossom, liberate the shower of rosy petals that falls around him. The artist also sends a view in Delft and other Dutch subjects, which appear to miss the aspect of the country and to be a little florid in colour; nor does one often meet so many fat vrouws even in Holland. Mr. Carl Haag has several studies, all of them—with one or two exceptions, as that of "A Young Zulu" (328) equipped for war with shield and assegais—of Oriental subjects, and all as characteristic and powerful in colour and effect as usual, the effect being often enhanced by an opposition of yellow light and cold reflection which, though it may appear forced in this climate, is probably authorised by the stronger illumination and clearer skies of the East. Among them are comprised "A Group of Cairene Musicians" (296); "The Camel which leads at Festival Processions" (22), with its sumptuous trappings, and bearing pannier-wise a couple of objects which, seen from below, look like spheres, but are, if we mistake not, kettledrums; "Chusna—a Fellaheen Girl" (186); and "An Egyptian Mother" (42) bearing her baby on her shoulder, after the fashion of the country.

Mr. Dobson, R.A., strikes us as having surpassed recent works in two female bust studies, as they may be denominated, though they are really finished pictures within their intention. The artist may be asked to vary his model occasionally, yet it must be admitted that his favourite type is quite appropriate in this sweet, rather pale rustic child's head, called "Daisy" (198), while as regards execution, bearing in mind the difficulties of the lifesize scale, of which this is the unique example here, it is perhaps the most advanced piece of flesh-painting in the room. Mr. Dobson's art is entirely unaffected, simple, sincere; and when we find a very similar type with Oriental accessories, entitled "Zoteide," in the smaller drawing numbered 347, we must be content to find also the same purity of feeling, and even greater beauty of colour and tone. Mrs. Allingham is a large and welcome exhibitor of numerous interesting studies and drawings, all of them gems; all of them—while delightfully indicative of womanly sympathies—approaching very near to the works of the late Frederick Walker in felicitous grace of sentiment and charming delicacy of execution. If we are compelled to pass by several studies of landscape and seaside flowers, done obviously for the love of the things and conscientiously for self-improvement, we must pause at "The Goat Carriage" (144), with the little darlings inside, to whom the boy is showing seaweed; and at No. 173, where two pretty girls are reading their novel or magazine in the shadow under a boat's flank on the Dover shingle, whilst their little brother plants his flag on a sand citadel; and at this little picture of the poor old dame at her straw plaiting (314). Mr. Alma-Tadema has finished even more exquisitely than he is wont to do, a small drawing of "An Old Bachelor" (356). The luxurious Roman grey-beard is sipping his after-dinner wine from a *tassa* with little of the Hiorian geniality. He reclines on a bronze couch of his handsome *triclinium* (similar to that in the Naples museum), and is relieved against a bas-relief on the wall—where, however, painted decoration would have been usually found. Before him is a table sprinkled with rose-leaves, and immediately in front of this a marble water-tank, like that of the *atrium*, into which falls a jet of water from a pedestal, surmounted with lighted lamps, like those of the *lararium*. The objects introduced are archaeologically correct individually, but as some would be found separated more or less widely in a Roman house, there is in their collocation a disregard of Roman usage.

It is pleasant to see how many members are in force who have been long-standing favourites with the public. E. Duncan is fresh as ever in his familiar "Sheep-washing on the Thames" (33), and he even seems to have struck a new vein in the idyllic view of "Stocksey Castle, Shropshire" (194), with a beautifully treated rainbow effect. What delightful repose is there in E. Frupp's Berkshire view (163) on a clear September morning with the fields ripe for harvest! T. M. Richardson is quite poetical for the nonce in "Warkworth Castle" (207), seen through tender sunny haze. It is many a day since T. Danby did anything so solid in painting and rich in colour as "Up in the Hills" (36). A large Venetian drawing by Oswald Brierly worthily occupies the place of honour which his Armada picture filled last year, and it naturally bears a stronger impress of reality. It represents "Una Burasca," or storm—usually a squall which from the Dolomites or Alps sweeps down on the lagoon. Under the lowering clouds, staggering under the fierce wind, the flock of picturesque Venetian craft *barozzi*, *peate*, or *peschereccie*, drive before us, the belling sails displaying the "butterfly colours" of their painted emblems and decorations. More than ordinarily admirable, too, is S. Read in his drawing of the magnificent high altar of the cathedral of Avila (43), its east end covered with a gorgeous framework of paintings, and colossal *grilles* screening its side chapels. The painting throughout is excellent, and the graduation of light from its focus on the officiating priests is as ably managed as it is well conceived. Another fine Spanish subject by Mr. Read, pitched in a more Rembrandtesque key, is "The North Transept of the Cathedral of Burgos" (58), with its stately staircase and grandiose though mixed and licentious architecture. Long ago Mr. Street, we believe, recommended the architecture of Burgos to our artists. A. P. Newton seems to us less hard than usual, and nearer to nature. In his large effective drawing from Skye of "Loch Corruisk" (153) the tones of solemn, shadowy colour in the savage mountain just after sundown are artistically rendered. The sketch of a team of horses taken by Brittan Willis "while the Waggoner and Wood-Cutters were at Dinner" (390) reveals how skilful is the draughtsmanship that is concealed, or rather enshrined, in the beautiful colouring and finish of the artist's completed drawings—of which there are several of choice quality on the screens and elsewhere. Accepting the pallid colouring of "Harvesting—Devonshire" (211), by Alfred Frupp, as an effect of sunny vapour, the extraordinary delicacy of the execution throughout is well worthy of the visitor's scrutiny: note especially the minute figures in the mid distance. Equal delicacy and a very wide range of colour and effect, with poetical feeling, are brought by Alfred Hunt, now as always, to subjects of broadly diverse character. Among them is his often-painted "Whitby" (82), vaguely discernible through sea-mist suffused with the afterglow; also "Capel Curig" (17) and "Ben Sleoch" (106). Sketches, apparently done on the spot of "Corte" (159) and "Venice" (387), betray something of that confused duplication of detail and accentuation of points of colour, on account of which, as rendered only more apparent by additional studio elaboration, the artist has been reproached. We need hardly say that their so generally equitable merits are displayed by Messrs. C. Davidson—see No. 230; Birket Foster—"On the Coquet at Warkworth" (199); F. Taylor—"Study for a Picture of Grouse Hawking" (179); E. A. Goodall—views at Venice and Naples; Basil

Bradley—"Grouse Shooting in Connemara" (73); G. Dodgson—"In Knole Park" (383); F. Powell—"A Calm" (349); E. K. Johnson—"An Intruder" (143): a pony strayed into a garden; T. R. Lamont—"Finished Sketch for Picture, 'The Prince's Choice'" (254), which, though very pretty in its way, smacks of the "Book of Beauty" and fairy extravaganza, in comparison with the stereoscopic reality of this artist's "At Work on Shore" (241); R. Barnes—"More Free than Welcome" (305), which we shall engrave, and therefore have an opportunity of noticing further; J. D. Watson, H. Moore, F. Smallfield, P. J. Naftel, S. P. Jackson, G. H. Andrews, Collingwood Smith, J. J. Jenkins, R. Thorne Waite, and others equally well known.

A few works by members of more recent accession are still unnoticed. The only thing that could be said against some of the able cattle-pieces by Otto Weber is that they look too clean; but this objection cannot be urged against No. 113, "Highland Cattle," which is altogether admirable, especially in colour. We must remark that Miss Clara Montalba is in danger of falling into mannerism from the very daring of her temperament in execution, and her contentment with colours which go well together, though they may have little relation to natural truth. Thus, in "Blackfriars Railway Bridge" (271) we have the dull reds of the lowered tan sail of a barge and of the pillars of the bridge massed together, and foiled by a general tone of negative olive ranging almost from white to black, and pervading river, sky, and houses alike—a contrast of colour which all ladies know to be agreeable (eminently so for dark complexions), but which, we submit, does not, as regards the olive scale, represent London under any conditions of fog. Besides, the same scheme of colour serves equally for London, the mouth of the Thames, and Venice. How clever Miss Montalba is in composition as well as colour and handling is shown further in the view (7) of Blackfriars Bridge proper, with the dome of St. Paul's rising above the massive dwarf pillars; and in "A Thames Quay" (247), with boys bathing. Much is to be expected evidently from Tom Lloyd—see his striking little drawing "Summer" (361); Walter Duncan gives promise as a poetical colourist; observe 345 and 395; Albert Goodwin advances steadily, though a little "out" in his colouring occasionally; there is much fidelity to nature in A. Hopkins's "Fishing Cove" (274), and W. M. Hale's "Beach at the Mumbles" (62). We must also commend to the visitor E. F. Brewtall's "Winter" (13), A. H. Marsh's "Wayfarers" (6), R. V. Macbeth's "Landing Sardines" (59), Mrs. H. C. Angell's vigorous flower studies, and the contributions of Messrs. N. Taylor, J. Parker, E. Buckman, O. Rigby, E. Radford, and H. M. Marshall.

A notice of the Institute's Exhibition is unavoidably deferred until next week.

The annual exhibition of the works by students of the Female School of Art, Queen-square (under the superintendence of Miss Louisa Gann), which took place on Friday and Saturday last, showed highly creditable success. The chief prize-winners of the school are the following:—For the National Competition South Kensington, a gold medal for painting in oils from nature, Miss C. M. Wood; silver medal, Miss Nisbet; bronze medal, Miss West; a Queen's prize, Miss M. E. Carter. For studies from the antique, bronze medal, Miss M. Dicksee; Queen's prize, Miss Edith Gibson. For modelling from the antique, three Queen's prizes to Misses Canton, Jacobs, and Walter. Besides the medals and two Gilchrist scholarships of £50, taken by Miss Payne and Miss Spiller, forty-one awards and thirty-three prizes were won by the school in the third grade. The Local Queen's Scholarship of £30 for one or two years was gained by Miss Florence Reason; the subscribers' scholarships of £20 and £10 by Miss Wood and Miss Christmas; the Princess of Wales' scholarship by Miss Wood; and the Queen's gold medal for a head from life in chalk by Miss Christmas.

An art gallery and museum in permanent connection with the Bradford Free Library has been opened to the public free.

MUSIC.

The supplemental winter performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have offered nothing calling for special comment since our last notice, having consisted of repetitions of operas cast mostly as before. The series is to close this (Saturday) evening, with "Oberon," for the benefit of Madame Pappenheim; those of Madame Marie Roze and Mdlle. Minnie Hauk having been announced, respectively, for the preceding Thursday and Friday. On January 10 the theatre will reopen for Mr. Carl Rosa's new London season.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

As already briefly recorded, the forty-eighth season of this society opened with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" yesterday (Friday) week, when the oratorio was given, as frequently before, with the copious additional accompaniments written for the society by its conductor, Sir M. Costa, who occupied his accustomed position on this occasion. The principal soprano solo music—including the florid air "From mighty kings," was brightly sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington—some portions thereof having been assigned to Miss Julia Wigan; and the contralto solos were well rendered by Miss Julia Elton. Mr. E. Lloyd created a marked effect by his fine delivery of the difficult airs, "Call forth thy powers" and "Sound an alarm." Mr. Bridson was efficient in the bass solos, and some subordinate tenor passages were smoothly given by Mr. M. Smith.

The chorus-singing was distinguished by the powerful effects peculiar to these performances. Among the several impressions produced in this respect were those which followed the delivery of the opening lament, "Mourn, ye afflicted children," "O Father," "Hear us, O Lord," "See the conquering hero" (the solo portions by the three ladies named above), and the grand jubilation "Sing unto God." The spirit-stirring march was also one of the effective pieces. Mr. Willing presided, as usual, at the organ.

The annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" is to take place on Dec. 19.

The London Ballad Concert of last week again included Mr. Sims Reeves's fine singing, in this instance displayed in three Shakspearean songs—Arne's "Blow, blow, thou winter wind" and "Under the greenwood tree," and Stevens's "Sigh no more, ladies," in each of which the singer was enthusiastically applauded. Several new songs were sung with great effect—Marzials's "Timothy's welcome," by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Lady Arthur Hill's "Time was," by Miss M. Davies; and M. Watson's "The gallant Vaguer," by Mr. Maybrick—various other pieces having been given by some of the singers named, by Misses A. Marriott and M. McKenzie, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, besides part-songs by the London Vocal Union and brilliant pianoforte solos by Madame Arabella Goddard.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performances here of M. Saint-Saëns's third pianoforte concerto, and his orchestral "Poème Symphonique," entitled "Le

Rouet d'Omphale." The concerto contains some effective writing, especially for the solo instrument, but is generally somewhat vague and diffuse in structure and development. The best of its three movements is the finale, which is spirited and well sustained. The whole work was finely played by the composer, who conducted the performance of the other piece. This is also in three divisions, these being, respectively, illustrative of Omphale's fascination of Hercules, of his struggles against the bondage, and of her derision of his vain efforts. There is much fanciful and ingenious writing, with some skilful instrumentation, in each movement; and the work, as well as the concerto, was much applauded. Madame Sophie Löwe sang, with refined expression, an air by Mozart and two lieder by Schubert. Schumann's symphony in D minor, and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser" completed the programme. Mr. Manns conducted, with the exception above specified.

The South London Choral Association gave its third concert at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the effective singing of its advanced members was successfully manifested in various choruses, and other part-music. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss A. Marriott, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley, and pianoforte pieces by Mr. Brinley Richards. Mr. L. C. Venables conducted, and Mr. W. H. Harper was the accompanist.

The third concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, when Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was given, the solo singers announced having been Misses Anna Williams and C. Clelland, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. H. Kearton, and Herr Henschel.

A full rehearsal of the recently established Guildhall Orchestral Society is to be held on Monday evening. The band is now complete in every department, numbering upwards of ninety performers, Mr. H. Weist Hill, the eminent violinist, being the conductor. Under such able direction there is every prospect of artistic prosperity for the society, the financial scheme of which is aided by the sum of two hundred guineas contributed by the Corporation of the City of London towards the expenditure of the season 1879-80. By permission of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the practices are held at 15, Aldermanbury, where the orchestral members meet on Monday evenings and the vocal members on Tuesday evenings.

THEATRES.

We regret to find that, owing to Mr. Toole's serious indisposition and his son's death, this great comedian is not enabled to appear in his proper characters at the Folly. "A Fool and His Money" was accordingly substituted on Saturday last for "Paul Pry" and "Trying a Magistrate." Mr. Sidney Grundy led off the evening with a new and pleasing little drama, entitled "After Long Years," translated from the French of MM. Scribe and Camille. The story is exceedingly interesting, and full of incident. When the performers are less imperfect in their parts, the piece, skilfully conducted as it is, will probably become popular.

Mr. George Rignold's benefit at Drury Lane took place on Friday and Saturday evenings, when, in addition to "Henry the Fifth," he played the sailor William, in Douglas Jerrold's famous nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and played it exceedingly well. Miss Braybrooke Henderson supported the pathetic part of Susan. Mrs. William Rignold, as Grace Darling, sang "All in the Downs," in an impressive manner. Mr. John Ryder was the Admiral.

At the Lyceum on Wednesday the Belford benefit attracted a considerable audience, to witness Mr. Henry Irving as Digby Grant, in Mr. Albery's "Two Roses." The "Trial from Pickwick" was also performed. Miss Ellen Terry delivered an original address.

"Les Cloches de Corneville" attained its 600th night at the Globe on Tuesday.

On Monday the Olympic was closed for cleaning and redecoration; to be reopened on the 18th, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, with a new comedy, called "Such a Good Man," by Messrs. Walter Besant and James Rice. Mr. Burnand is also engaged to burlesque "The Hunchback" for the holidays.

Mr. John Daly Besemeres, author of "Broken Toys," "Young Husbands," "The Times," and "Old Salt," died recently, at the age of fifty-seven, in Islington Infirmary. Mr. Besemeres was hon. secretary of the Urban Club, when it was originally established, and resigned the office for a colonial appointment in Calcutta. Besides the above-named pieces, he contributed several to the Court Theatre.

A paper was read on Monday night at the Geographical Society in which Mr. Wilford Scawen Blunt gave an account of a journey which he and his wife, Lady Anne Blunt, the granddaughter of Lord Byron, made last winter from Damascus southwards to Jof and Jebel Shammaar in company with Mahomed, the eldest son of the Shykh of Palmyra, who was making his way to Nejd, the cradle of his family, to obtain a wife among his own tribe.

The arrivals of both live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were numerous, while the individual consignments were also larger than recently. With live stock on board five steamers arrived, bringing collectively 660 head of cattle and 2862 sheep. The seven steamers conveying fresh meat brought 6996 quarters of beef, 2332 carcasses of mutton, and 125 dead pigs. Six barrels and six cases of turkeys, seven cases of poultry, and two cases of game were brought from that country.

The *Gazette* contains a notice that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal appointing Mr. W. H. Smith, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., to be Lords of the Admiralty. The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. George Earle Welby, Mr. Francis Henry Carew, and Mr. George William Buchanan, now third secretaries, are appointed second secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service. Mr. George Greville, now a third secretary, is appointed a second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

Lord Sondes has granted to his tenants on his estate at Faversham a reduction of £10 per cent from the rent of the past year. Should any of them hesitate to accept consideration in this form, his Lordship is willing to expend the amount on any suitable improvement to buildings or otherwise that may be suggested to him.—Lord Bray has intimated to all his tenants that he will return 10 per cent to them on their January rents. To certain tenants he has made larger reductions.—Sir Arthur Guinness, M.P., has issued a circular to his Mayo tenantry granting a reduction of 30 per cent to tenants under £20, and 20 per cent to tenants between £20 and £50. He severely condemns the land agitation, and says it has caused much perplexity to landlords who desire to assist their tenants.



LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE: MOSLEMS LEAVING THE MOSQUE.—SEE PAGE 562.



LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE: CHRISTIANS RETURNING FROM CHURCH.—SEE PAGE 562.

NOVELS.

Whoever is in the mood for reading a beautifully written, clever, vehement book, in three very nicely-printed volumes, illustrated withal, will perhaps venture to take in hand *Under Which Lord?* by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), with the proviso, however, that something very much more serious than mere amusement is desired, and that polemics will not betoo heavy an entertainment. For, indeed, a snake lurks in the grass, or, in other words, a religious controversy is concealed within the pages of what is in appearance an ordinary, but in subject and treatment as well as in literary merit, a very extraordinary novel. The intention of the writer, if the work has been read with understanding, is to indict, try, judge, condemn, and sentence to perpetual contempt, hatred, obloquy, and ignominy priests of the Ritualistic persuasion, with all their abominations, as many excellent persons consider them to be, of the confessional, vestments, choral services, and other means of captivating and capturing more or less simple souls by working upon the senses and sensibilities. The indictment is strong, the persecution is relentless, the defence is burked, the judgment is by no means free from partiality, the sentence is extremely severe. The story is, to all intents and purposes, an exposure of the character and proceedings attributed to a man who is evidently meant to be a typical representative of the ritualistic priesthood, and who, had he properly discharged the functions of his office, should have been a good shepherd to his flock, but "the same is a thief and a robber," literally as well as figuratively. The indictment against the priest is that "for his personal ends—whether connected with the Church or no, still personal"—he brought about a separation between a loving wife and an equally, or even more, loving husband; that he swindled that wife of her worldly wealth, and robbed that wife and that husband of their only child; that he was responsible for two premature deaths, for numerous "perversions," for the "destruction" of several honest men, and for the disturbance of a whole village; that he brought a blight upon the fair fame of virtuous women; and that, after all, he was false to his own principles; the judgment pronounces him guilty upon all points of the indictment; and the sentence, implied rather than pronounced, is that he be gibbeted before the eyes of Mrs. Lynn Linton's multitudinous readers and admirers. Novelists, when they desire to present a contrast and point a moral, naturally and justifiably take extreme cases, for the sake of sheer impressiveness; but in the novel under consideration the practice and the right have been pushed to the utmost limit—so diabolical a sample of the priesthood and so angelic a sample of the agnostic brotherhood are almost too much for moderate powers of conception. And yet the priest, the vicar, the "honourable" as well as "reverend" gentleman, who is chosen as the incarnation of Ritualistic priestcraft, displays many admirable qualities, and, if he had set up for a man of business, or merely a man of the world, instead of parading himself as a man of God, might not have come out very disadvantageously from a comparison with the highly intellectual, noble, simple, but somewhat impracticable atheist, who is plainly intended to obtain the readers' suffrages. The death of that amiable but not altogether convincing atheist is described in a singularly touching and beautiful scene, specially noteworthy even in a book where beautiful and powerful scenes, depicted with much grace and happiness of expression, are by no means to seek. It is, on the whole, a very painful story, but to show on how slight a chance the principal catastrophe depends, it will be sufficient to mention that the Jesuitical Vicar might have spread his toils in vain if, at the very beginning of the narrative, an old gentleman had not made a most injudicious will, or if a late subaltern in the army had not, contrary to the habits of such persons in general, taken to scientific and intellectual pursuits, or, finally, if the late subaltern and his wife had happened, as very often does happen, to have a large family instead of one daughter. Lest, therefore, the novel should create unnecessary alarm in the minds of timid readers, it may be well to remind them that few priests, however designing, wicked, and, in fact, Ritualistic, are likely to find so lucky a combination of circumstances as that which the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Lascelles found at Crossholme, where the Lady of the Manor, the lay-rector, absolute mistress of her own property, having but one child, a girl of nineteen, who was a "natural nun," whilst the girl's father was a pronounced atheist, had begun to suffer from a "nameless yearning," a "secret pining" which, she sometimes thought, "came from an unregenerate heart and the want of vital religion." Nobody need fear that so favourable an opportunity is often offered to the dangerous Ritualistic priest for inserting the "thin end of the wedge." The title may be interpreted in two or three ways, but it has a vague suggestive effect.

Intellectual and literary fireworks are perpetually going off with a brilliant flash and a startling bang, to the mingled admiration and bewilderment of the reader, from the beginning to the end of *The Egoist*: by George Meredith (O. Kegan Paul and Co.), a work bearing an outward resemblance—so far as its three volumes and the division of them into chapters, wherein the characters are introduced, described, and commented upon, by the author, themselves for the most part contributing to the development of the story by means of dialogue, are concerned—to the customary novel, but in other respects as different from as it is superior to the sort of composition suggested by the familiar term. The author calls his very striking and even masterly production "a comedy in narrative;" and the description may be cheerfully accepted, though the expectations aroused by the description may not be such as the narrative is calculated to satisfy, unless the popular idea of comedy be first corrected by a careful study of the author's "prelude" or preliminary remarks and by recollections of the ingenious essay in which he not very long ago propounded his views upon the subject. For, though there is a constant scintillation of wit playing about all over the pages, there is seldom anything said or done which will cause a laugh, although a great deal is said and a great deal done which produces a sense of enjoyment too subtle and too refined to be expressed in the form of common laughter. The author is a poet and a philosopher, and his poetical and philosophical faculties continually reveal themselves throughout his work—the former in exquisite descriptions, for which mere prose seems to be too common-place a vehicle; and the latter in a variety of shrewd hints and acute observations. Little or no regard appears to have been paid to such matters as the professed teller of stories would consider of the highest importance; no attempt is made to lure the reader on by the usual methods, by thrilling incidents, by rapid action, by apparently inextricable complications, by romantic situations, by the emotions of fear or hope, by the suggestion of a mystery, or even by the course of a delicate intrigue. There is scarcely any story, as the term is generally understood; there is little or nothing beyond the author, in the character of a singularly able anatomist, conducting, to the accompaniment of an eloquent commentary, full of truth and satire, the moral dissection of a born "egoist." Nor is the "egoist" in himself an interesting personage, though it must be allowed that some of the human tests

applied by the analyst to discover the egoistical poison lurking in the system of the "subject" are extremely attractive. They are, of course, chiefly young women; but there are also an officer of Marines and his son, who, especially the latter, give a very pleasant flavour to an otherwise somewhat disagreeable dish. Of Vernon Whitford, too, excellent use is made to relieve with genial light the depressing effects of egoistical shade. The egoist, Sir Willoughby Patterne, a young, wealthy baronet—at whom, of course, all marriageable young women's caps are set, or presumed to be set, should they only come within the range of his influence—is dissected by the author with rare skill, if with somewhat tedious detail, and it is well shown how, in the search for a wife as well as in other matters, the most excellent qualities and impulses may underlie and be crushed out by that overpowering egoism which is the incessant scourge of its possessor. The effect of it is exposed at the very outset when the same Sir Willoughby, who was moved by an apparently generous motive to invite his brave relative to his house, promptly makes himself "not at home" at the bare sight of that relative's "ungentleman-like" exterior. And it is shrewdly insinuated that the apparent generosity was itself nothing more than a consequence of the selfish pleasure derived from the credit done to the name of Patterne. This illustration will suffice to indicate the sort of "egoist" conceived by the author. As for the style of writing, it is that of a master; there may be sometimes a little of the darkness which characterised the sayings of the Delphic oracle, but it is a darkness illuminated by glorious gleams, like showers of stars on November nights.

The glorification of true love, for the delight and encouragement of romantic readers, the condemnation of mercenary, or, as some persons would put it, eligible marriages, and the stultification of deceitful schemers appear to be the main end, let it be admitted, the commendable purpose of the three volumes entitled *A Doubting Heart*, by Annie Keary (Macmillan and Co.), a novel which death unfortunately prevented the author from completely finishing, and of which the little that remained unfinished has been supplied by the friendly and competent hand of a clever and graceful writer, Mrs. Macquoid. Alma Rivers loves Wynyard Anstice, and he loves her; but Wynyard is not a "good match;" and, even if Alma would take him and poverty, it is more than probable that her mother, not to say her family, would strongly object, would place every obstacle in her way, and would certainly make things very uncomfortable for her. So she determines to "sell herself," as she bitterly expresses it. She finds out, however, that she cannot hold to her determination. Meanwhile, Wynyard becomes, or is believed to have become, the heir to a title and great wealth. This becomes known to her before the news reaches him; and, lest he should suppose that she had not "been on the point of yielding before the change came which made her yielding no longer a proof of disinterested love," what does she do? She gets his letters, one of which, no doubt, as she thinks, is to apprise him of what has befallen him, into her hands and hides them away. The act is about as mean as any act could be, and it is hardly consistent with the idea we have been led to form of her character; she may have been vacillating, but she has hitherto shown a tendency rather towards nobility, or at any rate towards plain dealing, plain speaking, and common sense, than towards paltriness and folly. For, of course, her conduct is exposed, and she loses her lover. Such is the very slight foundation upon which the whole romance must be considered to rest, since with the discovery of her one base action the tale is at an end, the hero being a fortunate gentleman with two strings to his bow and with so happy a disposition, apparently, that he could content himself with either. The quantity of labour and material employed upon the development of so simple a plot is prodigious, and recalls to mind the saying about the mountain and the mouse; but the episodic scenes and characters are very skilfully and pleasantly sketched, the style of writing is always agreeable, and if there is no stirring action, the tone is as pure as it is quiet, as wholesome as it is domestic.

CHURCH AND MOSQUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The strange and picturesque juxtaposition of Asiatic and European types of social life in that fantastic old capital city, the head of the Levantine world, sitting upon the Bosphorus, just now, in a mood of extreme perplexity, between its foreign guardians and its diversity of hostile subject races, has often been remarked. Constantinople, during nearly a thousand years, was the official metropolis of a great Eastern Empire styling itself Roman, but drawing its vital strength, or rather its moral support, which does in the long run constitute the strength of a Government, from the Greek Orthodox Church. The Turkish dominion of four centuries past has only been that of military conquest, with no impression of the ideas and manners of the ruling nation upon the majority of the populations, Slavonic, Greek, and others, subdued by its iron rod in Eastern Europe. Since the decay of the Sultan's power, beginning with that corruption which sooner or later ruins the fabric of despotism, foreigners of Western Christendom have come to share with Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, the most lucrative sources of private gain, as traders, contractors, or money-dealers, in this overgrown city. It has become, as Cobbett once said of another great capital, "the Wen" of the whole Eastern world, at least of all the Mohammedan nations as far as the Tigris, and of the dependent provinces and tribes, sucking up their resources of every kind, and imparting political disease and chronic misery to them all. The social aspects of Constantinople are such as might be expected from this state of affairs in the Turkish Empire. Religious animosity is cherished on both sides, Moslem and Christian, as the means by which rival nationalities, and competing classes of jobbers or intriguers at the Porte, still carry on their accustomed strife with each other. If there is peace, or rather an enforced truce, between the inhabitants of the three distinct city quarters, Stamboul the Turkish city, Galata the Greek quarter, and Pera the Frankish or European place of residence, there is no effective goodwill, and no love lost between them. It is a lamentable state of things, to be sure, in one of the most ancient existing seats of what we call civilisation. It seems to prove that, so long as religion is held a monopoly in the hands of any priests or mollahs, prelates or imams, or any clerical or ecclesiastical corporation, there will be a sad distance between religion and charity. Such reflections are not unlikely to occur to the English visitor in Constantinople, when he sees the Moslem worshippers coming out of their Mosque on a Friday, and on Sunday meets the Christians leaving their respective churches, with little-mutual respect, it is to be feared, for one another's earnest faith.

Shortly after noon on Monday the quick express-train from Ipswich left the rails, near Manningtree, on the Great Eastern Railway. The stoker was killed and the driver severely injured, as were the guard and several of the passengers.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

The Most Noble William John Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland, a family trustee of the British Museum, and one of the coheirs to the barony of Ogle, died on the 6th inst., in his eightieth year. He was born Sept. 17, 1800, second and last surviving son of William Henry Cavendish, fourth Duke, F.R.S., F.S.A., by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of General John Scott, of Balcomie, in the county of Fife, and inherited the family honours (his eldest brother, William Henry, Marquis of Titchfield, having died in 1821) at the decease of his father, March 27, 1854. From 1824 to 1826 he sat in the House of Commons as member for Lynn. He was never married, and, having survived his three brothers, one of whom was the well-known politician, Lord George Bentinck, he is succeeded by his cousin, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, born Dec. 28, 1857, who is only son of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, by his first wife, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart. Hans William Bentinck, founder of the ducal house of Portland, was the youngest son of Hendrik, Lord of Dippenheim, in the Dutch province of Overijssel. He commanded the Dutch regiment of Horse Guards under William III., and fought as Lieutenant-General at the battle of the Boyne. The wealth of his descendants has been acquired by a succession of heiresses, one of whom, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only child of Edward, second Earl of Oxford, and grand-daughter and heiress of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, brought to her husband, the second Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey, Notts, and the very valuable London estate of the younger branch of the Cavendishes, together with Bothal Castle, Northumberland, the ancient seat of the Lords Ogle. The surviving sisters and coheiresses-general of the nobleman whose death we record are Charlotte, Viscountess Ossington, and Lucy, Dowager Lady Howard de Walden.

VISCOUNT CHETWYND.

The Right Honourable Richard Walter Chetwynd, sixth Viscount Chetwynd in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 7th inst. He was born Dec. 14, 1800, the only son of Richard, fifth Viscount, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cartwright, Esq., of Aynho, Northamptonshire, and at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1821, succeeded to the family title, which had been conferred in 1717 on Walter Chetwynd, of Ridge, in the county of Stafford, Ambassador at Turin, and subsequently Master of the Stag-hounds. He was educated at Westminster, and served for a time in the 52nd Regiment and the Grenadier Guards. He married, first, Aug. 30, 1822, Mary, daughter of Robert Moss, Esq., brother of Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford; and secondly, Sept. 24, 1861, Mary, sole surviving daughter of the late John Hussey, Esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset. By the former, who died Dec. 5, 1857, he had five sons and five daughters. His eldest son and successor, Richard Walter, now seventh Viscount Chetwynd, was born July 26, 1823, and married, March 16, 1858, Harriet Joanna, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Sanderland, N.B., by whom he has one son and two daughters.

SIR EDWARD BOROUGH, BART.

Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart., J.P. and D.L., some time Major of the Royal Dublin City Militia, and for many years an Army agent in the City of Dublin died on the 4th inst., in his eightieth year. He was born June 20, 1800, the eldest son of Sir Richard Borough, first Baronet, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Gerard, first Viscount Lake; was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to the title at the death of his father, Jan. 22, 1837. He married, May 12, 1831, Lady Elizabeth St. Lawrence, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Howth, and by her, who died April 12, 1863, had two sons and five daughters. Richard, the eldest son, died at Sebastopol Nov. 13, 1855, and William, the second, was accidentally drowned on April 5 in the following year. Of the daughters, the eldest is Lady Campbell of Garscube, the third the wife of Arthur Fludger, Esq., and the youngest, Emily Georgiana, the wife of Captain M. Studholme Brownrigg. Sir Edward's eldest sister, Amabel Elizabeth, married, first, Thomas William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, and, secondly, the late Rev. William Thorpe, Minister of Belgrave Chapel. The baronetcy becomes extinct.

THE HON. OCTAVIUS DUNCOMBE.

Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley, Huntingdonshire, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1866, Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia, and Chairman of the Huntingdonshire Quarter Sessions, died on the 3rd inst., at his residence, 84, Eaton-square. He was born April 8, 1817, the youngest son of Charles, first Lord Feversham, by Charlotte, his wife, only daughter of William, second Earl of Dartmouth, and entered the 1st Life Guards in 1835, from which regiment he retired in 1842. He sat in Parliament as Member for the North Riding of Yorkshire from 1841 to 1859, and from 1867 to 1874, always acting with the Conservative party. He was one of the original directors of the Great Northern Railway, and for five years had been the chairman. He married, March 31, 1842, Lady Emily Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John Frederick, first Earl Cawdor, by whom he leaves issue, two sons and three daughters.

THE HON. SWYNFEN CARNEGIE.

Admiral the Hon. Swynfen Carnegie, C.B., Knight of San Fernando of Spain, and of the Medjidie, died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Pelham-crescent, Brompton. He was born March 8, 1813, the youngest son of William, seventh Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., third in command at Trafalgar, by Mary Ricketts, his wife, niece of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, and was educated at the Royal Naval College. He entered the Navy in 1826, and attained the rank of Admiral on the retired list in 1876. He was for some time Comptroller-General of the



Coastguard, and served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War from 1854 to 1856. From 1841 to 1847 he was M.P. for Stafford in the Conservative interest, and held office as a Lord of the Treasury in 1846, and as a Lord of the Admiralty in 1859. He married, Sept. 29, 1858, Louisa Albertina, eldest daughter of Adrian John Hope, Esq., and was divorced from her in 1872.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON COTTON.

The Venerable Henry Cotton, D.C.L., formerly Archdeacon of Cashel, died at Lismore, in the county of Waterford, on the 3rd inst., in his ninetieth year. He was born March 31, 1790, the third son of the Rev. William Cotton, Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks, by Charlotte Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barrett, Vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811. He was the author of many valuable works, of which the most important is the "Fasti Ecclesie Hibernice," an account of the succession of the Prelates and members of Cathedral bodies in Ireland. He was formerly Archdeacon of Cashel and treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin, and Rector of Thurles. He married, May 29, 1818, Mary Vaughan, daughter and co-heiress of Dr. Laurence, Archbishop of Cashel, by whom he had a large family.

SIR W. BOXALL.

Sir William Boxall, R.A., D.C.L., the eminent portrait-painter, and some time director of the National Gallery, died on Saturday morning last. He was born near Oxford, in June, 1800, and received his first education at the Abingdon Grammar School. A natural taste for drawing led to his coming to London and gaining admission to the schools of the Royal Academy. About 1827 he went to Italy, studying there two years, and laying the foundation for that knowledge of the Old Masters, without which he could not have been appointed Director of the National Gallery. His first important pictures were "Milton's Reconciliation with his wife," exhibited in 1829, and "Lear and Cordelia," engraved in Finden's Gallery. After painting these, his attention was chiefly confined to portraiture, but it was not till after middle life that his best portraits were executed. Among his most interesting and artistic portraits are those of Allan Cunningham (1836), Copley Fielding (1843), Walter Savage Landor (1852), Mr. Coleridge (1855), Mrs. Hanbury Leigh (1856), David Cox (1857), Mr. Frederick Huth (engraved) and Miss Hosmer (1859), John Gibson the sculptor, the painter's intimate friend, and of whom he was executor, now in the diploma collection of the Academy, and Mr. Alderman Sadler (1864) and Mrs. Peto (1866). The later portraits are singularly refined in expression and feeling; but their execution has a certain broken, timid, indeterminateness. Sir William was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1852 and a full member in 1863; he was appointed Director of the National Gallery in 1865; in 1870 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, and in 1871 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. During his directorship of the national collection (a post he resigned in 1874) were purchased the "Suermont Rembrandt," "Christ Blessing Little Children," the rightfulness of the ascription of which to Rembrandt has been questioned, and the "Entombment" by Michael Angelo. A Portrait of Sir W. Boxall was given in our Number of July 12, 1863.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Guyon, late 31st Bengal Native Infantry, on the 29th ult., at Bath, aged seventy-four.

Major Ashton C. Warner, Chief Constable of Bedfordshire, formerly of the 20th Hussars, on the 29th ult., aged forty-four.

Lady Lucy Louisa Maria Rabett, widow of Captain George Rabett, R.N., and sister of Edward, late Earl Winterton, on the 29th ult., at Ryde, aged sixty-seven.

Thomas Kingdon, Esq., Recorder of Bristol since August, 1874. Deceased was unable to preside at the last quarter sessions. He was called to the Bar in 1848.

Nicholas Segar Parry, Esq., on the 7th inst., at Little Hadham Place, Herts, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was thirty-seven years Master of the Puckeridge Hounds.

John Menzies, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. John Menzies and Co., wholesale booksellers and publishers, Edinburgh, suddenly, on the 7th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age.

Captain John Orr, on the 7th inst., in Edinburgh, at the age of ninety. He was the only survivor of the officers of the 42nd Regiment who were at Waterloo. On Oct. 14 he was presented with an address and a purse of 300 guineas from former pupils of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, of which he was for many years superintendent.

Edward Shipley Ellis, Esq., J.P., chairman of the Midland Railway Company, on the 3rd inst., in The Newarke, Leicester. He was eldest son of the late John Ellis, Esq., J.P., of Belgrave, Leicestershire, M.P. for Leicester, and first chairman of the Midland Railway Company, by his first wife, Martha, daughter of John Shipley, Esq., of Uttoxeter. Mr. Ellis was a Quaker. He was formerly Mayor of Leicester.

Colonel William Burney, K.H., a Peninsula and Waterloo officer, on the 1st inst., at Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park, aged eighty-seven. He entered the Army in 1808, and served in the Peninsula, including the defence of Cadiz, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and the retreat from Burgos. He also served in the campaign of 1814 and 1815, and was wounded at Quatre Bras. He was engaged during the first Burmese war.

Granville Harcourt Vernon, Esq., for fifty years Chancellor of the Diocese of York, on the 8th inst., at his seat, Grove, near Retford, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the son of Edward Vernon, Lord Bishop of York, and uncle of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P. For a number of years he represented East Retford in Parliament in the Liberal interest, and for half a century held the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of York.

John Unthank, Esq., late Master of the Supreme Court, Queen's Bench Division, on the 3rd inst., at 59, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, in his eighty-second year. He was born at Norwich, the son of Mr. Unthank, a solicitor of eminence, and agent to Mr. Coke, of Holkham, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Subsequently, in 1842, after having long practised as a special pleader with considerable success, he was called to the Bar and joined the Northern Circuit; and in 1859 became Master of the Court of Queen's Bench. He married, in 1860, Mary, sister of Professor Monier Williams, of Oxford.

In a letter to Sir Julius Vogel, the Lords of the Admiralty have declined to undertake to provide a dépôt of provisions and other stores at the Crozet Islands, remarking that they cannot too earnestly urge on all who have any interest in the mercantile marine of Great Britain that ships should not be encouraged to run so far south as these islands, for by so doing the masters not only endanger the lives and property in their charge, but most probably lengthen the voyage considerably.

CHESS.

M (Porsgrund, Norway).—The problem by Mr. Lloyd was incorrectly printed in the fourth volume of the *Chess World*. The following is the true problem:—White: K at K 3rd, Q at Q 3rd, Kt at K 5th. Black: K at K 5th, Pawns at K 6th and 7th. White to play, and mate in four moves. We do not know the author's address, but perhaps the foregoing will serve your purpose.

J G B (Hartford).—We cordially congratulate you upon the success of your latest enterprise. The promised letter goes by the next mail.

A A (Preston).—Too old-fashioned in style. The problem with its solution looks like an excerpt from the Sanscrit MS. in the British Museum.

J P (Bedford).—There is no Pawn on Kt 4th in the original diagram.

W F (Harrigate).—The publisher, to whom we have handed your letter, will supply the required Number.

V S (Merthyr-Tydfil).—After being touched the Pawn must be advanced and promoted according to the announced purpose of the player.

SHADFORTH (Bournemouth).—Thanks; the problem is incurable, we fear.

J R (Brighton).—Your solutions were acknowledged last week. Only solutions received on the Friday are acknowledged in our issue of the following week.

BISHOPSSTOWE (Torquay).—There is no objection to the use of postal cards, but incorrect solutions are not noticed.

N F (Clifton).—The game and the problem are both acceptable. We are glad to see your name on the roll of our correspondents again.

G J (Newport).—If found correct the problem shall appear.

B A (Burslem) and S H B (Wakefield).—We are obliged for the reports of your respective meetings and the games accompanying them.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1865 received from D Bell, H J Baker, J Nepveu, R Sarsfield, Solvist (Penge), and Carrie.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1866 received from A H Tongue, J Nepveu, R Sarsfield, A F Carlson (Bjurf), Medagos, C J Stephen, J Tucker, W J C B, P Le Page, Carrie, and Bryanston Chess Club.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1867 received from H B, Julia Short, Norman Rumbelow, E Redman, Carrie, R H Brooks, R Sarsfield, East Marden, Thorpe Reading-Room, C J Stephen, Ernest, Rudolf Bohm, jun., W S L, Dr F St. Prohemonticus, H A Mee, Shadforth, J E M F, An Old Hand, R Jessop, G L Mayne, T Barrington, H Langford, Elsie, D W Kell, L S D, E Elsbury, Serina, M O Halloran, D Templeton, H Brewster, B L Dyke, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, Lorna, H Barrett, T Greenbank, R Ingersoll, Kitten, Helen Lee, L Sharswood, N Cator, F R Jeffrey, C Darragh, G Fosbrooke, R Arnold, C S Cox, W Warren, and Frances R.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1866.

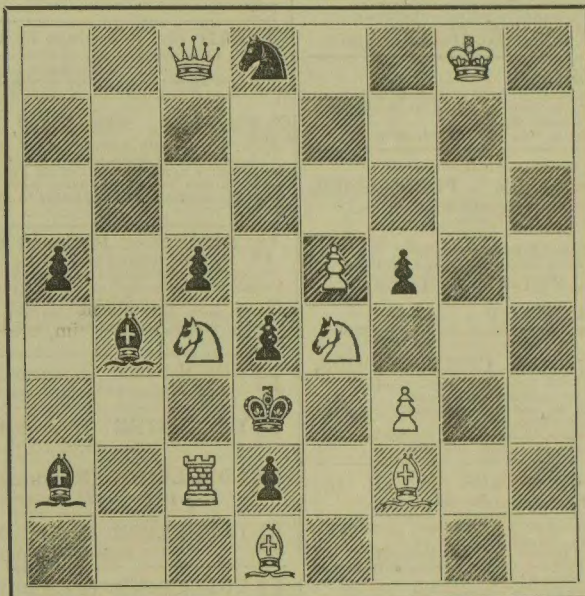
WHITE.
1. P to K 4th
2. K to B 4th
3. Kt mates.
BLACK.
K moves
Kt or P moves

* If 1. Kt moves, then 2. P to B 4th (ch); and if 1. P moves, then 2. Kt to B 5th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1869.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A Game played in the Correspondence (Tourney between England and America; Mr. E. H. HEATH, of Epsom, on the one side, and Mr. D. C. ROGERS, of Detroit, on the other.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Ingenious enough, but, as the result	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	shows, a very unsound adventure, which	
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	leads to the loss of his Pawns on this side	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	of the board.	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	23. Q takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. K to R sq	B to K 6th
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	25. Kt to B 5th	B takes P
8. P takes P	Kt to K 3rd	26. B takes Q B P	
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	Well played. This effective stroke must	
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	have been overlooked by Black when he	
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	played his Bishop to R 3rd.	
12. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	27. Q takes R P	P takes B
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	28. R takes R	R to Kt 2nd
14. Q to Q 2nd	B to B 2nd	29. Q takes Kt	Kt takes R
15. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to K B 3rd	30. Q to Kt 3rd	R to B 2nd
16. Q R to K sq		31. Q to Kt 4th	B to K 4th

As might be expected to occur in a game played by correspondence, the moves on both sides, down to this point, are all "book." Here or on the fifteenth move, however, White's best continuation is B to B 3rd. In any case, the Q B sq. is a better post for the Rook than the one chosen.

It does not matter how he plays now; the result is only a question of time.

16.	P to B 5th	38. B takes Kt	P to B 7th
17. B to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	39. B to B 4th	Q to K 2nd
18. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q Kt sq	40. Q to B 4th	Q P takes P
19. P to K B 4th	P to Kt 5th	41. Q takes P (ch)	Q to B 3rd
20. B to R sq	P to B 6th	42. Q takes Q B P	P to Kt 3rd
21. Q to K 3rd	B to Kt 3rd	43. Q to K 4th	Q to Q sq
22. R to Q Kt sq		44. R to K B sq (ch)	K to K sq
		45. Q to Kt 7th	Q to B 2nd
		46. B to Kt 5th (ch);	

and Black resigned. It is but fair to state that the second game, played concurrently, was won by Mr. Rogers.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (Dean and Son, Fleet-street) for December has a very able analysis of an original variation in the Four Knights' game contributed by the editor, the Rev. C. E. Ranken, besides the usual number of games and problems and the news of the month; and the *Huddersfield College Magazine* gives an account of the match between Messrs. Barnes and Delmar, illustrated with diagrams and two of the games. In our Paris contemporary, *La Stratégie*, the last chapter of M. Delannoy's "Souvenirs" is mainly devoted to clever descriptions of Irish scenery and character, and the incidental novelette is brought to a happy conclusion.

After a successful season, another tourney has been organised among the members of the Lima Chess Club; and we are pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the war with Chili, the club is progressing. The officers elected for the next year are:—President, M. Duclos; secretary, M. Vargas; committee, Messrs. Salcedo, Limpricht, and James Bishop.

A problem tournament is announced in connection with the Fifth Congress of American Chessplayers to be held in New York next year. The competition is open to composers of all nations, without entrance-fee, and each competitor is required by the conditions to contribute four original unpublished problems—one in two moves, two in three moves, and one in four moves, all direct mates. Competing sets will be received up to March 1, 1880, and they must be sent, under the usual conditions of mottoes and sealed envelopes, to Mr. F. M. Teed, 62, Liberty-street, New York. Three prizes, of 100, 50, and 25 dollars respectively, are offered by the management for the best sets of four, and the proprietors of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* (New York) offer a prize of 25 dollars for the best single problem.

A match between the clubs of Wakefield and Dewsbury was played at the Stradford Arms, Wakefield, on Saturday last. There were nine players on each side, the best of three games being the goal, and Wakefield won by thirteen points to six. Among the champions of Dewsbury was Master Harry Jackson, a very promising young player, who contributed two wins and a draw to the score of his party.

At the "Three Crowns," Dowgate-hill, a match was played on Wednesday last between the Excelsior and Barclay Clubs. The Excelsior, as becomes its name, attained the highest score—eight games to five and one draw.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 4, 1879) of Mrs. Mary Charlton, late of Priory House, Dudley, Worcestershire, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved at the Worcester district registry on the 15th ult. by Edwin Fisher Smith, Edwin Dudley, and Henry Edmunds, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix devises her residence, Priory House, with the lands and appurtenances, to James Payton Badley; and she bequeaths £10,000 to the Dudley-Guest Hospital, founded by her late brother; £1000 each to the Dudley Dispensary and the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum; £300 each to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, the General Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston, the General Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Edgbaston, and the Birmingham and Midland Counties Middle Class Idiot Asylum at Knowle; £500 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Thomas's, Dudley, upon trust, to distribute the dividends and income at Christmas in every year, in money, fuel, clothes, or otherwise, at their discretion, among the necessitous and deserving poor of the said parish; and numerous other pecuniary legacies, all free of legacy duty. As to the residue of her real and personal estate, she gives one moiety to her cousin, William Shenstone, and the other moiety to Thomas Gilbert.

The will (dated June 4, 1879) of Mr. Henry Padwick, late of No. 4, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Susan Padwick, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £60,000.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1874) with a codicil (dated Dec. 24, 1877) of Colonel Crawford Hagart, formerly Adjutant-General at Bombay and late of The Cleave, Torquay, Devon, who died on Sept. 1 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Grace Murray and Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon Graham, the surviving executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated June 5, 1871) with a codicil (dated Aug. 18, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Harvey Kearsley, formerly of Fulwood, Aigburth, near Liverpool, but late of No. 38, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Oct. 29 last at Sunninghill, Berks, was proved on the 24th ult. by Hickson Ferguson and Walter John Coulson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture and effects and £700 per annum for life; and the residue of his property to all his children; and he declares that the provisions made by his will are in addition to those made by his marriage settlement, which he confirms.

The will (dated July 24, 1876) of Mr. Wallace Bruce Black, late of Rochester, manufacturer, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Sarah Ann Black, the widow, Francis John Dawson, and David Thomas Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 1, 1879) of Miss Phoebe Elizabeth McKenzie, late of No. 3, Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Daniel King, Robert Harris, Thomas Boone Nelson, and Mrs. Sarah King, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1100 perpetual 4 per cent debenture stock upon trust for Elizabeth Watts for life, and then to be divided between the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Leadenhall-street, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; £500 each to the said Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution and the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, near Croydon, and other legacies. The residue of the personality she divides between the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the City of London Truss Society.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1879) of Mrs. Lavinia Louisa Laura Coleman, late of No. 5, Portland-terrace, Brook-road, Upper Clapton, who died on Sept. 30 last, has been proved by Frederick Youle, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths her four pictures by Raffaele and four enamel paintings to the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.

The will (dated July 1, 1870) with a codicil (dated May 2, 1879) of Miss Ann Woollaston Burnaby, late of Evington House, Evington, Leicestershire, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by Thomas Fowke Andrew Burnaby and Charles Sherard Burnaby, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 upon trust as an endowment fund and towards maintaining Divine worship according to the ritual of the Church of England of the church at Lound, in the parish of Sutton-cum-Lound, Notts, and she requests that the Vicar will reside at Lound; £100 upon trust to apply the income towards the repairs of the said church, and £100 towards the endowment fund of the National Schools at Evington.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following lecture arrangements have been made for the ensuing season:—

Professor Tyndall—Six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on Water and Air.

Professor Edward A. Schäfer—Ten lectures on the Physiology of Muscle.

Mr. H. Heathcote Statham—Two lectures on Modern Architecture since the Renaissance.

Professor Dewar—Eight lectures on Recent Chemical Progress.

Professor T. Rupert Jones—Three lectures on Coal.

Professor Ernst Fauer—Three lectures on Handel, Sebastian Bach, and Joseph Haydn.

Four lectures will probably be given on History or Literature.

The following discourses will probably be given at the Friday meetings before Easter, 1880, beginning on Jan 16:—

Professor Dewar—Studies on the Electric Arc.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter—On Sea and Land in Relation to Geological Time.

Professor John Marshall—On the Proportions of the Human Figure.

Dr. William Huggins—On the Photographic Spectra of Stars.

Mr. W. H. Preece—On Wheatstone's Telegraphic Achievements.

Rev. H. R. Haweis—On Old Violins.

Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell.

Mr. H. N. Moseley—On Deep-Sea Dredging and Life in the Deep Sea.

Dr. C. William Siemens and Professor Tyndall.

The President of the French Republic has awarded a gold medal to Colonel J. W. Fry, residing at Boulogne, for saving a young lady from drowning in the bathing accident of September 24.

Margaret M'Mahon died at High-Jobs-hills, Crook, Durham, on the 1st inst., aged 112 years. She had been living with her sixth child, who is now seventy-four years of age. Her husband, Lawrence M'Mahon, died forty-one years ago.

The Queen has conferred a Civil List Pension of £150 per annum upon the widow and five daughters of the late Mr. Peter Vargas, in consideration of his long and meritorious service as Superintendent of the Parliamentary Messengers under the Secretary of the Treasury.

10,000 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PARKINS & GOTTO'S.

DRESSING-CASES, 21s., 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.
DRESSING-BAGS, 42s., 84s., 105s., 210s.
HAND-BAGS, 6s. 9d., 11s. WAIST-BAGS.
DESPATCH-BOXES, 21s., 42s., 63s., 84s., &c.
WRITING-CASES, 5s., 10s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 21s.
DESKS, 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s.
STATIONERY-CABINETS, 25s., 50s., 84s.
ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS.
INKSTANDS for Drawing-Room or Library.
TEA-CADDIES, BOOK-SLIDES.
LIQUEUR-CASES, FLASKS.
LETTER-BOXES for the Hall and Library.
READING-STANDS, POSTAGE-SCALES.
OXIDIZED and ENAMELED ARTICLES.
ORMOULU WRITING SETS, NIC-NACS.
OAK WARE, Tankards, Biscuit-Boxes, Jugs.
DOULTON WARE, Mounted with Silver, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, for Presents.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS.
JEWEL-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BRUSH-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
SCENT-CASES, for 2, 3, or 4 Bottles.
SPECTACLE CASES, Waist or Pocket.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
WORK BOXES and BASKETS, 6s. and 10s.
RETICULES, LADIES' COMPANIONS.
MUSIC CASES and ROLLS, 2s. 6d., 5s.
MUSICAL BOXES, Ditto Albums, all kinds.
CHINA CARD-TRAYS, Ditto Ornaments.
PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, NOTE-CASES.
CARD-CASES, Diaries for the New Year.
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CABINETS OF GAMES, 21s., 50s., 81s., &c.
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
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The Largest and most Varied Stock in London.
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SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE and BOUDOIR,
IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVRES CHINA,
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And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH
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Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.
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BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100
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BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS,
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A large and varied assortment of Novel and Original
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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHRISTMAS and

NEW-YEAR CARDS.
Miss E. G. Thompson's "FAIRYLAND" CARDS, and
the "ILLUMINATED RELIEF" CARDS.
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By Appointment to her Majesty. THREE GOLD
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Only Address, 84, Strand, London, W.C.

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Illustrated, and describing several hundred varieties of
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SPECIALITE.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD KEYLESS WATCH, 18-carat.
Elaborately Engraved. Gold Dial. Perfect Movement.
Written Guarantee for Three Years. Price £7 7s.
Forwarded safely on receipt of Post-Office Order.
J. SEWELL Watch Manufacturer, 30, Cornhill,
London; and 61, South Castle-street, Liverpool.
Prize Medals—London, Paris, and Philadelphia.

LADIES' NEEDLEWORK.—How to assist

Poor Ladies. Buy your Christmas Cards and Presents at
the Royal Sale Depot. An immense assortment of every description
of useful Fancy Articles in Needle and Art Work. Prices
from One Shilling to Five Guineas. All made up and ready for
use. An inspection is invited, or a Parcel sent on approval.
All the Work is made by Poor Gentlewomen in reduced circum-
stances.—For address, apply, 13, Paved-court, The Green,
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Please Direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILK MERCER and LINENDRAPER, to
THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
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where the business was established in 1833.

THE NEW ELASTIC PERFECT-FITTING

JERSEY DRESS, in Black, Navy Blue, &c., from 49s. 6d.
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SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

Silks are now cheaper than at any previous time.
In consequence of this condition of the Silk Market
PETER ROBINSON has purchased in France, Italy, and
Germany the largest stock of
NEW PLAIN AND BROCADED SILKS, SATINS,
AND VELVETS ever submitted by him, and
invites Special attention to the following
One Thousand pieces of
RICH LYONS GROS GRAINS, embracing
BLACK, WHITE, AND EVERY COLOUR,
at 2s. 11d. PER YARD. Extra Wide Width. Patterns Free.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

EIGHT HUNDRED PIECES OF THE NEW

POMPADOUR SILK BROCADES,
made expressly to be worn with the
New Coloured Silks and Velvets, being
the most fashionable article
for the present Season.
PRICES, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. PER YARD.
Any length cut. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

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in all the New Shades,
from 3s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free.
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SILKS and SATINS, for evening wear,
from 2s. 11d. per yard.
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Now Selling at One Guinea, 200 Quilted Satin Skirts, with
Fine Kilt; usual price 31s. 6d.
The New Short Costumes in Velvet, Silk, and Satin.
Silk Velvet Costumes, Newest Styles, price 8 guineas.
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New Illustrations and Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

DRESS MATERIALS

All-Wool Angoras, Cashmires, and Bege, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Estamene, Witney, and other Serges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. (very wide).
Cashmere Merinos,
All the New Shades, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. per yard.

BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,

richly Embroidered with Silk,
21s. and 27s. 6d. each.

SPECIAL SALE OF 300 PIECES

BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL THE NEW COLOURS.
RICH VELVET-VELVETEENS

In Plain, Striped, and Rich Damassé.
The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poplins and
Wool Repps at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard,
formerly 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard.
Several Thousand pieces
best French Percales, Cambrics, and Brilliants,
now selling at 4d. and 6d. per yard.

MATERIAL COSTUMES in all the

Newest Designs and Fabrics.
The Knockabout (All-Wool Serge), 29s. 6d.
The Promenade (Trimmed Striped Velveteen), £2 12s. 6d.
The Linden (Trimmed Silk), £4 4s.
The Beau Ideal (Trimmed Brocade), £4 14s. 6d.
RICH VELVET-VELVETEEN COSTUMES in a variety of
styles, from 3 to 7 guineas.
Patterns and Illustrations post-free.

FRENCH BEAVER, BEAR, and

OTHER HATS and BONNETS,
in all Colours.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

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EVENING DRESSES.—The Largest

Assortment in De Laines, Cachemires, Pompadour, Gena-
dines, Gold and Silver Grenadines, Damassé Silks, and all the new
French Materials in the most brilliant gaudy colours. Liselle
Grenadines, 44d. per yard.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

ON an average about every seven days

OPPOSITION VELVETEENS to the LOUIS are
started and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice,
under one name or another. Not only is the style of
making up, and the stamping of the name on the back
of every yard resorted to

IN ORDER TO DECEIVE,

but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior.
The Proprietor of the LOUIS Velveteen, whilst admitting
that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot
but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped
Every Yard at the Back the "Louis Velveteen," in plain
letters.
Avoid all imitations under whatever names they are
offered.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

LADIES' WINTER DRESSES, SELLING OFF at one
quarter of the cost, consisting of French Foul Wool Serges in
the new rich fashionable, warm, dark colours. Price 73d. per
yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF NOVELTIES for the
SEASON just out, and contains Sketches, with Prices, of the
Newest Costumes, Jackets, Mantles, Millinery, Corsets, Under-
clothing, Furs, and Made-up Lace Goods, sent post-free to any
address.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HENRY GLAVE'S JERSEY COSTUME,

the Favourite Dress of the Season, consisting of a Serg
Skirt and Jersey, 21s.

ON MONDAY NEXT and following Days we shall have in
our Extensive Show-Rooms and Galleries a Magnificent Show of
Ball, Evening, and Dinner Dresses, in all the leading shades and
Materials, Tartan, all Colours, 15s. 6d. and 25s. 6d.; Net,
21s., 25s. 6d.; White Muslin, 12s. 9d. and 18s. 9d.; Coloured
Organic Mullin, 25s. A Coloured Illustrated Plate of Ball
Dresses sent free of charge.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

SEALSKINS, ULSTER CLOTHS, &c., for

Ladies' Jackets and Mantles; also a large variety of Woollen
Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' Wear in all Qualities, at very
moderate prices for cash.
C. MEEKING and Co. Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hatten-
garden (corner of Holborn-circus), London.

GLOVES at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ladies' Button Kid Gloves, from 6s. 6d. per Half Dozen.
" 2 " " " " 7s. 6d. "
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Detailed List post-free.
THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45A, Cheapside, E.C.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR

CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY
SHOP, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the
old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES and ALL
KINDS OF PROPERTY.—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture,
Old Armour, Tapestry, Antique Brocades, Ladies and Gentle-
men waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy,
as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity
Shop, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the
most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician
to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

IN "NOTES ON CONSUMPTION and

WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate
increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose,
Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician

to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and
Wasting Diseases, Gower-street, W., Author of "Common-Sense
Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at
the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting
Diseases, says that "Hydroleine (or Hydrated Oil) produces an
effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with
which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients
are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much
increased by taking 'Hydroleine Oil' and the so far from pos-
sessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste
of 'Hydroleine Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is
described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I
submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by
great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in
strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances
surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private
practice many startling results from its use. My experience,
however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion
of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely
obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Easier to administer than Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

may be relied upon to increase weight.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE

(Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food
in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing
increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-
Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening
and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain
cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested
oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those
cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impos-
sible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is
arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be dis-
tinguished from the usual average oil weight has been permanently
acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid,
to any address in England for 5s.—Address Hydroleine Com-
pany, 493, Oxford-street, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few
among the hundreds of letters received, showing that
HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase
in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters,
with many others, may be seen at our Office.

MR. JAS. STEWART, CHEMIST, of

Dalkeith, writing April 25, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very
irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I
found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least
approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a
tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14,

1877, Mr. KENNETH McDONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil for some time, and thought
I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I
must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact,
all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recom-
mend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier
taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

can be taken by the most delicate stomach.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is immediately assimilated.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is pleasant to take.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is certain in result.

IN "NOTES ON CONSUMPTION and

WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH
HYDRATED OIL," by G. Overend Drewry, M.D., he says:—"To
brain-workers of all classes 'Hydrated Oil' is invaluable, sup-
plying, as it does, the true nerve food. There are many in these
days of feverish work and continued strain who insensibly are
drifting towards degeneration of nerve tissue, without the evi-
dence of any special disease, excepting nervous irritability and
sleeplessness. In these cases I have found 'Hydrated Oil'
act like a charm, tranquillising and restoring tone to the
nervous system with startling rapidity. It is an
exceedingly difficult preparation to make, but from many
hundred samples examined by Dr. Bartlett and myself, I am in
a position to say that in the 'Hydrated Oil' all the chemical
changes necessary to transform the oil from its original state to
one of partial solubility in water are perfectly produced. The
unstable nature of such a combination is one of its most valuable
characteristics, and it frequently happens that changes of tem-
perature and exposure to light cause a certain small separation
of fatty matter from the watery hydrate, which is, however,
invariably permanent to the requisite extent. This is
of no consequence, sufficient combination being again produced
instantaneously by shaking the bottle."—Page 36.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been

favourably received by all classes of people, as well as by
the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-

Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a
little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton

Workhouse, Camba, writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was so marvellous,
as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every
way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing

on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the fol-
lowing terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond
of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or
orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I
can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect
life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from

Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago I had a small bottle of Hydrated Oil sent to me descriptive
of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been
taking just one bottle a week, with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-

heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased
to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two
persons (children) have had a wonderful effect. I am trying to
make it known every where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is not a secret preparation.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is used by the nervous.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is harmless as cream.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

has the formula on every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)

is used in wasting diseases.

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are
particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK
to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement
may be shown. The HYDROLEINE COMPANY, having de-
voted special attention to perfecting a process by means of
which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is
secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession
and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the
name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered
under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If
your Chemist has not the Hydroleine in stock, a bottle will
be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England
on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s., payable to the Hydroleine
Company, 493, Oxford-street, London.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the
first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted
by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for
restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new
low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known
and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good
thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and
New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applica-
tions to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous
beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is
all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and
beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by
all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

There are two special qualities which determine and fix the
superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the
new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair,
never falling by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR
WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to
the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in
any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous
preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable
sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations.
It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any
desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL,

FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR

LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRA-
GRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails
to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set
of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well
feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend
and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID
DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, pre-
serving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like
whiteness and hardening the gums. It